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REPORT OF

# The Director of the Mint

Upon the Production of the Precious  
Metals in the United States

DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR

1906



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1908

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Document No. 2496.

*Director of the Mint.*

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF THE MINT,  
*Washington, D. C., July 31, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith my report on the production of gold and silver in the United States and in the world for the calendar year 1906, together with such information as to their distribution, coinage, and consumption as this Bureau has been able to gather. The returns for this country have been carefully obtained through officials and special agents of this Bureau, and the aggregate of precious metals reported have been actually traced from production to market. The figures are therefore conservative, but are believed to be approximately full. The statistics for foreign countries are obtained from official sources wherever governmental calculations are made, and where such returns can not be had the best obtainable estimates are given and the authority stated.

Respectfully,

GEO. E. ROBERTS,  
*Director of the Mint.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.



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## PART I.

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PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, AND MOVEMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER  
IN THE UNITED STATES, AND SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S  
PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1906.

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## REPORT ON THE PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

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The product of the precious metals by the mines of the United States during the calendar year 1906 was 4,565,333 ounces of fine gold, of the value of \$94,373,800, an increase over that of 1905 of 299,591 fine ounces, of the value of \$6,193,100.

The quantity of silver derived from the mines of the United States for the year 1906 was 56,517,900 fine ounces, of the commercial value of \$38,256,400, based upon the average New York price for the year, 67 $\frac{6}{10}$  cents. The silver product for 1905 was 56,101,600 fine ounces, of the commercial value of \$34,222,000. The increase in the quantity of silver product in 1906 over that of 1905 was 416,300 fine ounces, while the increase in the commercial value was \$4,034,400, due to the advance in the price of silver.

Of the 20 States and Territories producing gold, 7 of them show an increase, while in 13 there was a decrease. In the 22 States and Territories producing silver, 9 show an increase and 13 a decrease as compared with their product of 1905.

### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1906.

*Alaska.*—The value of gold produced by the mines of Alaska in 1906 was \$21,365,100, as against \$14,925,600 in 1905, an increase of \$6,439,500. The increase in the commercial value of silver produced was \$34,535, due to a small increase in the quantity produced and the advance in the market price during the year.

*Arizona.*—The value of the gold product of the Territory for 1906 was \$2,747,100 and the commercial value of the silver \$2,009,822, an increase over that of 1905 of \$55,800 in gold and \$420,345 in the commercial value of silver.

*California.*—The mines of this State yielded gold in 1906 of the value of \$18,832,900 and silver of the commercial value of \$1,027,180, which, when compared with the product of the previous year, shows a decrease in gold of \$364,200 and an increase of \$367,160 in the commercial value of silver product.

*Colorado.*—The gold product of Colorado for 1906 was 1,109,452 fine ounces, of the value of \$22,934,400, as compared with 1905, a decrease of 133,839 fine ounces, equal to \$2,766,700. The production of silver was 12,447,400 fine ounces, of the commercial value of \$8,425,520. As compared with 1905 this is a loss of 495,400 fine

ounces in the quantity, but an increase in the market value of \$530,412.

*Idaho.*—The value of gold produced by the mines of this State in 1906 was \$1,035,700, a loss in the product as compared with the previous year of \$39,900. The silver product of Idaho for 1903 was 8,836,200 fine ounces, an increase over 1905 of 710,600 fine ounces. The commercial value of Idaho silver product for 1906 was \$5,981,135 as against \$4,956,616 for 1905.

*Montana.*—The value of the gold output from the mines of Montana for the calendar year 1906 was \$4,522,000 and for 1905 \$4,889,300, a decrease of \$367,300. The silver product of this State for 1906 was 12,540,300 fine ounces, having a market value at the average New York price of \$8,488,404 for the year.

*Nevada.*—The gold product of the State of Nevada for the year 1906 was \$9,278,600, a gain over the product of 1905 of \$3,919,500. The quantity of silver derived from the mines of this State in 1906 was 5,207,600 fine ounces, having a commercial value of \$3,524,972, a decrease of 655,900 fine ounces as compared with the previous year. Owing to the increase in the market value of silver bullion over that for 1905 the commercial value of the silver product of Nevada was only \$51,763 less than for 1905.

*New Mexico.*—The production of gold in this Territory for the year 1906 was \$266,200, as against \$265,800 for 1905. The product of silver for 1906 was 453,400 fine ounces, an increase of 98,500 fine ounces over that for 1905. The commercial value of the silver output of the mines of New Mexico for 1906 was \$306,902 and for 1905 \$216,489.

*Oregon.*—The mines of Oregon produced in 1906 gold of the value of \$1,320,100 and silver of the commercial value of \$61,394, making a total of \$1,381,494. The value of the gold and silver produced in the State in 1905 was \$1,299,129, giving an increase in 1906 of \$82,365.

*South Dakota.*—The gold product of this State in 1906 was 319,512 fine ounces, of the value of \$6,604,900, a decrease as compared with the gold output of 1905 of \$309,000. The production of silver by the mines of South Dakota in 1906 was 155,200 fine ounces, of a market value of \$105,053. The silver product of 1905 was 179,000 fine ounces, of a commercial value of \$109,190.

*South Appalachian Range.*—The total value of gold and silver from the mines of the States embraced in the South Appalachian Range for 1906 was \$223,800, as against a production in 1905 valued at \$447,800, a decrease of \$224,000.

*Utah.*—The value of the gold obtained from mines of this State in 1906 was \$5,130,900, as against \$5,140,900 for 1905. The silver output of Utah during the year 1906 was 11,508,000 fine ounces, having a market value of \$7,789,650, an increase in the output over 1905 in quantity of 1,188,200 fine ounces and in commercial value of \$1,494,572.

*Washington.*—The value of the yield of gold in this State in 1906 was \$103,000; the market value of the silver produced was \$28,497, making a total value of the precious metals produced in the State during the year \$131,497, a loss as compared with 1905 of \$311,337.

Comparative statements of the output of gold and silver from the mines of the respective States and Territories in 1905 and 1906 are appended:



PRODUCT OF GOLD IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES IN 1905 AND 1906 AND  
THE INCREASE AND DECREASE OF EACH IN THE LATTER YEAR.

State or Territory.	Value.			
	1905.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama.....	\$41,500	\$23,500		\$18,000
Alaska.....	11,925,600	21,365,100	\$9,439,500	
Arizona.....	2,691,300	2,747,100	55,800	
California.....	19,197,100	18,832,900		364,200
Colorado.....	25,701,100	22,934,400		2,766,700
Georgia.....	94,800	23,700		71,100
Idaho.....	1,075,600	1,035,700		39,900
Maryland.....	16,900			16,900
Montana.....	4,889,300	4,522,000		367,300
Nevada.....	5,359,100	9,278,600	3,919,500	
New Mexico.....	265,800	266,200	400	
North Carolina.....	123,900	90,900		33,000
Oregon.....	1,244,900	1,320,100	75,200	
South Carolina.....	95,100	74,600		20,500
South Dakota.....	6,913,900	6,604,900		309,000
Tennessee.....	3,300	800		2,500
Texas.....	1,900	3,400	1,500	
Utah.....	5,140,900	5,130,900		10,000
Virginia.....	5,000	10,300	5,300	
Washington.....	370,000	103,000		267,000
Wyoming.....	23,700	5,700		18,000
Total.....	88,180,700	94,373,800	10,497,200	4,304,100
Net increase.....			6,193,100	

PRODUCT OF SILVER IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES IN 1905 AND 1906 AND  
THE INCREASE AND DECREASE OF EACH IN THE LATTER YEAR.

State or Territory.	Weight.			
	1905.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	<i>Fine ounces.</i>
Alabama.....	300	100		200
Alaska.....	169,200	203,500	34,300	
Arizona.....	2,605,700	2,969,200	363,500	
California.....	1,082,000	1,517,500	435,500	
Colorado.....	12,942,800	12,447,400		495,400
Georgia.....	900	300		600
Idaho.....	8,125,600	8,836,200	710,600	
Maryland.....	100			100
Michigan.....	253,000	186,100		66,900
Missouri.....	12,900	31,300	18,400	
Montana.....	13,454,700	12,540,300		914,400
Nevada.....	5,863,500	5,207,600		655,900
New Mexico.....	354,900	453,400	98,500	
North Carolina.....	13,200	24,700	11,500	
Oregon.....	88,900	90,700	1,800	
South Carolina.....	200	100		100
South Dakota.....	179,000	155,200		23,800
Tennessee.....	95,400	25,600		69,800
Texas.....	117,200	277,400		139,800
Utah.....	10,319,800	11,508,000	1,188,200	
Virginia.....	200	100		100
Washington.....	119,400	42,100		77,300
Wyoming.....	2,700	1,100		1,600
Total.....	56,101,600	56,517,900	2,862,300	2,446,000
Net increase.....			416,300	

APPROXIMATE GOLD PRODUCT OF THE MINES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE  
CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

Items.	Gold.
	<i>Fine ounces.</i>
Domestic product in fine bars reported by private refineries.....	2,713,580
Unrefined gold of domestic production deposited at the mints and assay offices.....	1,817,315
Domestic gold contained in ores, copper matte, etc., exported for reduction.....	34,438
Total domestic product for 1906.....	4,565,333

APPROXIMATE DISPOSITION OF THE GOLD PRODUCT OF THE MINES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

Items.	Gold.
	<i>Fine ounces.</i>
Product of private refineries deposited at United States mints and assay offices.....	3,633,278
Product of private refineries exported as per custom-house returns.....	<sup>a</sup> 75,614
Product of private refineries sold for use in the arts.....	9,096
Domestic gold in ores, copper matte, etc., exported for reduction (custom-house returns).....	34,438
Deposits of unrefined bullion at United States mints and assay offices.....	1,817,315
Differences in balances of domestic private refineries January 1 and December 31, 1906.....	26,375
Differences in deposits at mints and assay offices and refinery statements of deposits, in excess.....	6,306
Total.....	5,602,422
Deduct—	<i>Fine ounces.</i>
Bullion reported by domestic private refineries as contained in their product, but derived from foreign ores.....	820,798
Bullion reported by domestic private refineries as from old material.....	226,993
	1,047,791
Total disposition of domestic product.....	4,554,631

<sup>a</sup> This item includes 7,523 ounces of fine gold in doré bullion and not classified under the head of gold bullion exports.

APPROXIMATE SILVER PRODUCT OF THE MINES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

Items.	Silver.
	<i>Fine ounces.</i>
Domestic product of fine bars reported by private refineries.....	55,482,943
Unrefined silver of domestic production deposited at the mints and assay offices....	644,438
Domestic silver contained in ores, copper matte, etc., exported for reduction.....	390,519
Total domestic product for 1906.....	56,517,900

APPROXIMATE DISPOSITION OF THE SILVER PRODUCT OF THE MINES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

Items.	Silver.
	<i>Fine ounces.</i>
Product of private refineries deposited at United States mints and assay offices.....	9,733,606
Product of private refineries exported as per custom-house returns.....	77,000,814
Product of private refineries sold for use in the arts.....	13,740,966
Domestic silver in ores, copper matte, etc., exported for reduction (custom-house returns).....	390,521
Deposits of unrefined bullion at United States mints and assay offices.....	644,438
Total.....	101,510,345
Deduct—	<i>Fine ounces.</i>
Bullion reported by domestic private refineries as contained in their product, but derived from foreign ores.....	43,512,327
Bullion reported by domestic private refineries as from old material..	1,055,489
Differences in balances of domestic private refineries January 1 and December 31, 1906.....	720,037
	45,287,853
Total disposition of domestic product.....	56,222,492

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION, BY PRODUCING STATES AND TERRITORIES, OF THE  
PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR  
1906.

[As estimated by the Director of the Mint.]

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value (silver at commercial value).
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	
Alabama.....	1,137	\$23,500	100	\$68	\$23,568
Alaska.....	1,033,537	21,365,100	203,500	137,747	21,502,847
Arizona.....	132,891	2,747,100	2,969,200	2,009,822	4,756,922
California.....	911,041	18,832,900	1,517,500	1,027,130	19,860,030
Colorado.....	1,109,452	22,934,400	12,447,400	8,425,520	31,359,920
Georgia.....	1,146	23,700	300	203	23,903
Idaho.....	50,102	1,035,700	8,836,200	5,981,135	7,016,835
Michigan.....			186,100	125,969	125,969
Missouri.....			31,300	21,187	21,187
Montana.....	218,752	4,522,000	12,510,300	8,488,404	13,010,404
Nevada.....	448,852	9,278,600	5,207,600	3,524,972	12,803,572
New Mexico.....	12,877	266,200	453,400	306,902	573,102
North Carolina.....	4,397	90,900	24,700	16,719	107,619
Oregon.....	63,860	1,320,100	90,700	61,394	1,381,494
South Carolina.....	3,609	74,600	100	68	74,668
South Dakota.....	319,512	6,604,900	155,200	105,053	6,709,953
Tennessee.....	39	800	25,600	17,328	18,128
Texas.....	164	3,400	277,400	187,769	191,169
Utah.....	248,208	5,130,900	11,508,000	7,789,650	12,920,550
Virginia.....	498	10,300	100	68	10,368
Washington.....	4,983	103,000	42,100	28,497	131,497
Wyoming.....	276	5,700	1,100	745	6,445
Total.....	4,565,333	94,373,800	56,517,900	38,256,400	132,630,200

DISTRIBUTION OF THE GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE  
CALENDAR YEAR 1906 AS TO SOURCES OF PRODUCTION.

[Figures furnished by the United States Geological Survey.]

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Quartz.	Placer.	Quartz.	Lead ores.	Copper ores.
	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	<i>Fine ounces.</i>
Alabama.....	1,206		124		
Alaska.....	165,916	900,114	138,207		27,861
Arizona.....	141,458	1,959	571,895	718,816	1,735,727
California.....	549,372	356,810	418,258	46,107	756,276
Colorado.....	1,120,218	2,596	6,353,457	5,510,022	353,351
Georgia.....	663	839	62		537
Idaho.....	38,488	17,100	769,214	7,681,786	567,815
Michigan.....					222,222
Missouri.....				31,268	
Montana.....	190,946	25,243	1,271,486	511,360	10,197,859
Nevada.....	503,964	2,556	6,453,478	275,860	41,273
New Mexico.....	12,878	1,297	305,112	64,882	121,133
North Carolina.....	3,397	576	756		30,013
Oregon.....	48,634	17,490	78,892		454
South Carolina.....	3,807	13	92		
South Dakota.....	330,653	302	150,875		
Tennessee.....	182	52			55,931
Texas.....	77		301,772		
Utah.....	252,022	417	111,671	2,861,368	8,577,595
Vermont.....					1,323
Virginia.....	718		250		
Washington.....	9,793	929	38,120	579	7,178
Wyoming.....	248	67	136		
Total.....	3,374,640	1,328,360	16,963,857	17,702,048	22,696,548



DISTRIBUTION OF THE SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES AS TO THE SOURCES OF PRODUCTION.

Source.	1891.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
Quartz mills-----	49.2	24.7	28.0	27.4	27.8	29.4	29.9	26.2	24.9	29.6
Lead bullion-----	40.6	56.2	51.1	50.8	46.7	48.5	45.6	46.8	44.8	30.8
Copper bullion-----	10.2	19.1	20.9	21.8	25.5	22.1	24.5	27.0	30.3	39.6
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The production of gold and silver from the mines of the United States since 1792 is shown in the following table.

The commercial value of the silver product is reckoned at the average yearly market price of silver on the New York market.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1792 TO 1844 AND ANNUALLY SINCE.

[The estimate for 1792-1873 is by R. W. Raymond, commissioner, and since by Director of the Mint.]

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.
1792 to July 31, 1834-----	677,250	\$11,000,000	Insignificant.	-----
July 31, 1834, to Dec. 31, 1841-----	362,812	7,500,000	193,400	\$253,400
1845-----	48,762	1,008,000	38,700	50,200
1846-----	55,341	1,140,000	38,700	50,300
1847-----	43,005	889,000	38,700	50,600
Total-----	1,187,170	24,537,000	309,500	404,500
1848-----	483,750	10,000,000	38,700	50,500
1849-----	1,935,000	10,000,000	38,700	50,700
1850-----	2,418,750	50,000,000	38,700	50,900
1851-----	2,660,625	55,000,000	38,700	51,700
1852-----	2,902,500	60,000,000	38,700	51,300
1853-----	3,144,375	65,000,000	38,700	52,200
1854-----	2,902,500	60,000,000	38,700	52,200
1855-----	2,660,625	55,000,000	38,700	52,000
1856-----	2,660,625	55,000,000	38,700	52,000
1857-----	2,660,625	55,000,000	38,700	52,400
1858-----	2,118,750	50,000,000	38,700	52,000
1859-----	2,118,750	50,000,000	77,300	105,100
1860-----	2,225,250	46,000,000	116,000	156,800
1861-----	2,080,125	13,000,000	1,546,900	2,062,000
1862-----	1,896,300	39,200,000	3,480,500	4,684,800
1863-----	1,935,000	10,000,000	6,574,200	8,812,300
1864-----	2,230,087	16,100,000	8,507,800	11,413,000
1865-----	2,574,750	53,225,000	8,701,200	11,612,200
1866-----	2,588,062	53,500,000	7,731,400	10,356,400
1867-----	2,502,196	51,725,000	10,441,400	13,866,200
1868-----	2,322,000	18,000,000	9,281,200	12,306,900
1869-----	2,391,562	19,500,000	9,281,200	12,297,600
1870-----	2,418,750	50,000,000	12,375,000	16,434,000
1871-----	2,104,312	13,500,000	17,789,100	23,588,300
1872-----	1,711,500	36,000,000	22,236,300	29,396,400
Total-----	58,279,778	1,204,750,000	118,568,200	157,749,900
1873-----	1,711,500	36,000,000	27,650,400	35,881,600
1874-----	1,620,122	33,490,900	28,868,200	36,917,500
1875-----	1,619,009	33,467,900	24,539,300	30,485,900
1876-----	1,931,575	39,929,200	29,996,200	34,919,800
1877-----	2,268,662	46,897,400	30,777,800	36,991,500
1878-----	2,477,109	51,206,400	35,022,300	40,401,000
1879-----	1,881,787	38,900,000	31,565,500	35,477,100
1880-----	1,741,500	36,000,000	30,318,700	34,717,000
1881-----	1,678,612	34,700,000	33,257,800	37,657,500
1882-----	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,196,900	41,105,900
1883-----	1,451,250	30,000,000	35,732,800	39,618,400
1884-----	1,489,950	30,800,000	37,743,800	41,921,300
1885-----	1,538,373	31,801,000	39,909,400	42,503,500
1886-----	1,686,788	34,869,000	39,694,000	39,482,400

## PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.
1887.....	1,603,049	33,136,000	41,721,600	40,887,200
1888.....	1,604,478	33,167,500	45,792,700	43,045,100
1889.....	1,594,775	32,967,000	50,094,500	46,838,400
1890.....	1,588,877	32,845,000	54,516,300	57,242,100
1891.....	1,604,840	33,175,000	58,330,090	57,630,000
1892.....	1,597,098	33,015,000	63,500,000	55,662,500
1893.....	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	46,800,000
1894.....	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	31,422,100
1895.....	2,254,760	46,610,000	55,727,000	36,445,500
1896.....	2,568,132	53,088,000	58,834,800	39,654,600
1897.....	2,774,935	57,363,000	53,860,000	32,316,000
1898.....	3,118,398	64,463,000	54,438,000	32,118,400
1899.....	3,437,210	71,053,400	54,764,500	32,538,700
1900.....	3,829,897	79,171,000	57,647,000	35,741,100
1901.....	3,805,500	78,666,700	55,214,000	33,128,400
1902.....	3,870,000	80,000,000	55,500,000	29,415,000
1903.....	3,560,000	73,591,700	54,300,000	29,322,000
1904.....	3,892,480	80,464,700	57,682,800	33,456,000
1905.....	4,265,742	88,180,700	56,101,600	34,222,000
1906.....	4,565,333	94,373,800	56,517,900	38,256,400
Total.....	79,884,064	1,651,348,300	1,555,315,800	1,314,541,900
Grand total.....	139,351,012	2,880,635,300	1,674,193,500	1,472,696,300

## DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

The deposits of gold at the mints and assay offices during the calendar year 1906 contained 9,034,007 fine ounces, of the value of \$186,748,794. The redeposits contained 2,029,663 fine ounces, of the value of \$41,956,859.

*Domestic gold* deposited contained 5,450,601 fine ounces, of the value of \$112,673,928. Domestic gold coin deposited and transfers of mutilated gold coin from the Treasury contained 40,699 fine ounces, of the value of \$841,329.

*Foreign gold coin* deposited contained 1,052,346 fine ounces, of the value of \$21,753,924, and foreign gold bullion deposited contained 2,239,705 fine ounces, of the value of \$46,298,828, as shown by the following table:

Country.	Gold coin.		Refined bullion.		Crude bullion.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
British Columbia.....			8,462	\$174,922	62,332	\$1,288,539
Northwest Territory.....			22	449	272,100	5,624,807
Ontario and Quebec.....					5,689	117,605
Nova Scotia.....					11,046	228,342
Mexico.....	130	\$2,678	130	2,678	79,788	1,649,356
West Indies.....	4	91			361	7,456
Central America.....	270	5,570			66,214	1,368,781
South America.....	70	1,440	120	2,474	91,011	1,881,356
Great Britain.....	800,597	16,549,811	1,566,664	32,385,832	15,439	319,158
Russia.....	8,246	170,463				
Germany.....	183,569	3,794,704	23,161	478,790	3,671	75,883
Japan.....	24,124	498,696				
France.....			28,685	592,978	2,371	49,010
Spain.....	3,634	75,121				
China.....			1	22	806	16,657
Australia.....					4	86
British Guiana.....					1,217	25,163
Siberia.....					398	8,224
Unclassified.....	31,702	655,345			13	260
Total.....	1,052,346	21,753,924	1,627,245	33,638,145	612,460	12,660,683

*Old jewelry* deposited contained 249,313 fine ounces of gold.



DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Silver is coined in the United States on Government account only. Deposits of silver bullion are received by the mints and assay offices to be returned to the depositor in fine or unparted bars with the weight and fineness stamped thereon. These deposits are confined almost exclusively to the assay office at New York, and the bars when returned to the depositor are sold for use in the arts or exported.

The deposits and purchases of silver at the United States mints and assay offices during the calendar year 1906 were as follows:

	Standard ounces.
Silver purchased	6, 917, 125. 90
Silver parted from gold deposits	773, 170. 56
Uncurrent domestic coin for recoinage	728, 926. 74
For return in fine bars	5, 318, 500. 45
For Philippine coinage	243, 606. 03
For Mexican coinage	3, 203, 080. 51
Total	17, 184, 410. 19

Included in silver "for Philippine coinage" is 202,233.33 standard ounces of Philippine silver coins for recoinage.

Foreign silver coin deposited contained 387,537 fine ounces, and foreign silver bullion deposited contained 2,578,203 ounces, as follows:

Country.	Silver coin.		Refined bullion.		Crude bullion.	
	Fine ounces.	Coinage value.	Fine ounces.	Coinage value.	Fine ounces.	Coinage value.
British Columbia					12,330	\$15,942
Northwest Territory					63,986	82,729
Ontario and Quebec					10,980	14,196
Nova Scotia					809	1,162
Mexico	22,882	\$29,585	672,915	\$870,031	1,671,328	2,160,909
Central America	13,160	17,015			119,640	154,686
South America	12,315	15,923			25,769	33,318
West Indies	135,401	175,064			23	38
British Guiana					112	144
France					101	131
Germany					57	74
Spain	179,979	232,700				
Siberia					52	67
Others	23,800	30,771			11	15
Total	387,537	501,058	672,915	870,031	1,905,288	2,463,403

Old jewelry deposited contained 618,104 fine ounces.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

The silver required for the coinage of subsidiary coin was purchased under section 3526 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The following table shows the amount and cost of silver bullion purchased for the subsidiary silver coinage during the calendar year 1906:

SILVER PURCHASES FOR SUBSIDIARY COINAGE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

Stock.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Silver bullion purchased under section 3526, Revised Statutes, at Treasury Department	6,844,556.05	\$4,188,659.04
Silver bullion purchased under section 3526, Revised Statutes, at mints	52,780.36	32,196.53
Assay coins purchased	208.76	259.74
Mutilated coin purchased	3,354.89	1,987.19
Surplus bullion purchased	19,580.73	10,924.78
United States coin transferred for recoinage	725,571.85	902,659.99
Partings, charges, and fractions purchased	773,170.56	460,538.73
Total	8,419,223.20	5,597,226.00



## BALANCES OF SILVER BULLION.

The balances of silver bullion on hand December 31, 1906, at the New York assay office and the mints of the United States for subsidiary silver coinage for the Philippine Islands, the Government of Mexico, and for payment of deposits of silver bullion in fine bars were as follows:

## BALANCES OF SILVER BULLION DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Items.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
For subsidiary silver coinage-----	2,597,786.76	\$1,509,598.87
Held at assay office of the United States, New York, N. Y., for payment of deposits in fine bars-----	38,778.86	36,775.40
Total-----	2,636,565.62	1,546,374.27
Silver bullion for Philippine coinage-----	76,886.55	46,533.12
Silver bullion for the Government of Mexico-----	1,416,969.40	1,416,969.40
Grand total-----	4,130,421.57	3,009,877.09

## DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1880.

The following table shows the amount of gold and silver (excluding redeposits) received at the mints and assay offices, by calendar years, since 1880:

Calendar year.	Gold.	Silver (coin- ing value).	Total.
1880-----	\$100,278,703	\$35,103,825	\$135,382,528
1881-----	98,763,426	30,326,848	129,090,274
1882-----	41,921,263	35,161,254	77,082,517
1883-----	51,089,456	36,978,184	88,067,640
1884-----	50,518,179	36,670,731	87,188,910
1885-----	44,714,052	35,836,725	80,550,777
1886-----	66,422,088	39,086,070	105,508,158
1887-----	74,724,077	46,381,333	121,105,410
1888-----	41,496,410	41,323,973	82,820,383
1889-----	42,599,206	41,977,265	84,576,471
1890-----	48,767,964	55,198,037	103,966,001
1891-----	60,849,552	70,994,120	131,843,672
1892-----	45,406,646	84,591,898	129,998,544
1893-----	69,419,223	62,465,005	131,884,228
1894-----	49,704,902	14,120,605	63,825,507
1895-----	69,433,579	13,843,636	83,277,215
1896-----	91,743,670	10,873,160	102,616,830
1897-----	87,924,232	12,707,128	100,631,360
1898-----	182,996,602	15,841,222	198,837,824
1899-----	129,798,782	13,481,927	143,280,511
1900-----	158,060,258	16,005,626	174,065,884
1901-----	136,858,186	7,486,293	144,344,479
1902-----	127,142,337	8,585,751	135,728,088
1903-----	139,475,047	28,898,656	168,373,703
1904-----	169,580,717	21,101,057	190,681,774
1905-----	139,769,034	16,409,547	156,178,581
1906-----	186,748,794	18,927,533	205,676,327

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table exhibits the number of fine ounces and value of gold and silver coinage of the United States, by calendar years, since 1873:

Calendar year.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces consumed.	Dollars coined.	Subsidiary coined.
1873.....	2,758,475	\$57,022,748	3,004,803	\$1,521,600	\$2,503,147.60
1874.....	1,705,441	35,254,630	5,271,258	4,910,000	1,941,776.70
1875.....	1,594,050	32,951,940	11,501,961	6,279,600	9,068,293.00
1876.....	2,253,281	46,579,453	18,122,152	6,192,150	18,311,157.50
1877.....	2,128,493	43,999,864	21,378,389	13,092,710	15,300,335.50
1878.....	2,408,400	49,786,052	22,029,173	26,755,450	1,763,400.00
1879.....	1,890,499	39,080,080	21,323,113	27,561,641	8,135.00
1880.....	3,014,163	62,308,279	21,200,641	27,399,342	12,351.75
1881.....	4,685,162	96,850,890	21,609,422	27,928,935	11,228.75
1882.....	3,187,317	65,887,685	21,615,563	27,573,197	397,935.00
1883.....	1,414,581	29,241,990	22,581,870	28,471,018	775,950.45
1884.....	1,160,601	23,991,756	22,050,011	28,136,875	397,991.15
1885.....	1,343,519	27,773,012	22,387,196	28,397,767	264,409.20
1886.....	1,400,240	28,945,542	24,783,882	31,423,886	662,823.90
1887.....	1,159,661	23,972,383	27,139,034	33,611,710	1,579,371.40
1888.....	1,518,046	31,380,808	25,491,439	31,990,833	1,034,773.45
1889.....	1,035,899	21,413,931	27,412,169	34,651,811	844,872.15
1890.....	900,100	20,467,182	30,262,932	38,043,004	1,159,901.20
1891.....	1,413,614	29,222,005	21,086,062	23,562,735	3,956,121.60
1892.....	1,682,832	34,787,223	9,461,298	6,333,245	6,307,833.00
1893.....	2,757,231	56,997,020	6,440,604	1,455,792	7,347,005.30
1894.....	3,848,045	79,546,160	6,810,196	3,093,972	6,106,378.85
1895.....	2,883,941	59,616,358	4,164,996	862,880	4,835,130.25
1896.....	2,276,192	47,053,060	17,697,736	19,876,762	3,213,137.05
1897.....	3,677,878	76,028,485	14,006,626	12,651,731	5,835,566.80
1898.....	3,772,561	77,985,757	17,381,482	14,426,735	8,607,298.45
1899.....	5,386,277	111,344,220	19,612,343	15,182,846	10,878,673.90
1900.....	4,802,328	99,272,942	27,543,406	25,010,912	11,334,409.45
1901.....	4,921,439	101,735,188	23,437,523	22,566,813	8,271,647.75
1902.....	2,282,571	47,184,932	22,630,799	18,160,777	11,867,390.20
1903.....	2,113,212	43,683,970	14,894,507	10,343,755	9,530,685.00
1904.....	11,290,843	233,402,428	11,794,995	8,812,650	6,882,959.95
1905.....	2,401,260	49,638,441	4,580,542	-----	6,332,180.90
1906.....	3,811,614	78,793,045	7,704,730	-----	10,651,087.85
Total.....	94,969,769	1,963,199,459	598,418,853	606,585,134	177,995,362.50

The coinage manufactured during the calendar year 1906 by the mints of the United States was 190,135,922 pieces of the value of \$92,335,041.65, as follows:

Description.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold coin.....	5,889,392	\$78,793,045.00
Subsidiary silver coin.....	49,610,550	10,651,087.85
Minor coin.....	134,635,980	2,890,908.80
Total.....	190,135,922	92,335,041.65

In addition to the above, the mints of the United States coined the following:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Fine ounces silver contained.
PHILIPPINES.		
Pesos, silver.....	201,501	157,170.78
50 centavo, silver.....	501	195.39
20 centavo, silver.....	501	78.06
10 centavo, silver.....	501	39.03
5 centavo, nickel.....	500	-----
1 centavo, bronze.....	500	-----
Half centavo, bronze.....	500	-----
Total.....	204,504	157,483.26
MEXICO.		
50 centavo, silver.....	5,000,000	1,607,500.00
10 pesos, gold.....	1,000,000	241,125.00
5 pesos, gold.....	4,000,000	482,250.00

The total Philippine coinage from April, 1903, to December 31, 1906, was as follows:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Fine ounces silver consumed.
Pesos, silver.....	27,024,358	21,078,999.24
50 centavo, silver.....	6,128,518	2,390,122.02
20 centavo, silver.....	7,997,768	1,246,152.22
10 centavo, silver.....	11,357,557	884,824.67
5 centavo, nickel.....	9,999,884	-----
1 centavo, bronze.....	37,845,284	-----
Half centavo, bronze.....	17,752,884	-----
Total.....	118,106,253	25,600,098.15

#### MOVEMENT OF GOLD FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The superintendent of the United States assay office at New York has kindly prepared the following tables, giving exports of gold through the port of New York during the calendar year ended December 31, 1906.

#### STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES GOLD COIN AND GOLD BULLION EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO EUROPE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Date.	Country.	Amount.	Rate of exchange.
August 17.....	Germany.....	\$124	\$4.84 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
September 6.....	England.....	308	4.83 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
October 11.....	do.....	115	4.85 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
November 8.....	Germany.....	7,550	4.86
November 23.....	England.....	143,788	4.85 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Total.....		151,885	-----

#### RECAPITULATION OF GOLD EXPORTS TO EUROPE.

Description.	Germany.	England.
Bullion.....		\$143,788
In ore.....	\$7,674	423
Total.....	7,674	144,211
Grand total of exports to Europe.....		151,885
During the same period there were shipped to West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America the following, viz:		
United States coin.....	\$5,499,071	
Foreign coin.....	1,442,210	
Total gold exports to other ports.....		6,941,281
Grand total of exports of gold.....		7,093,166

The imports during the same period were as follows:

From Europe:

United States coin.....	\$43,766,604
Foreign coin.....	9,357,760
Bullion.....	32,882,196

Total from Europe..... \$86,006,560



From West Indies, Mexico, Central, and South America:

United States coin	\$5,012,149
Foreign coin	467,332
Foreign bullion	2,514,446
In ore and base bullion	813,929

Total from other ports ----- \$8,807,856

Grand total of imports of gold ----- 94,814,416

During the same period there was exported to England, copper matte containing 393 ounces of fine gold and 127,200 ounces of fine silver.

# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1906.

## GOLD.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
United States	\$155,579,380	\$46,709,158	\$108,870,222	
Africa <sup>a</sup>	20,481	128,995,474		\$128,974,990
Argentina	28,234,152	15,655,186	12,578,966	
Austria-Hungary	7,390,422	9,108,015		1,717,593
Brazil	14,431,607	3,022,561	11,409,046	
Canada	8,371,120	15,360,632		6,989,512
Chile	1,102,515	23,837,824		22,735,309
China	5,710,310	2,580,610	3,129,701	
Colombia		2,621,634		2,621,634
Costa Rica	620,000	297,926	322,074	
Denmark	2,412,000	670,000	1,742,000	
Ecuador	1,148,500	567,760	580,740	
Egypt	43,572,046	10,165,650	33,406,396	
Federated Malay States		229,982		229,982
France	83,089,974	31,861,791	51,228,183	
Germany	241,001,467	21,986,314	219,015,153	
Great Britain	229,395,817	207,396,930	21,998,887	
Gulana:				
British	15,050	1,662,026		1,646,976
Dutch	122,703	519,250		396,547
Haiti	373,525		373,525	
Honduras		36,750		36,750
India (British)	47,850,581	46,364,713	1,485,868	
Italy	20,805,130	1,463,403	19,341,727	
Japan	18,436,870	11,445,848	6,991,022	
Mexico	<sup>b</sup> 93,340,750	26,996,575	66,344,175	
Netherlands	1,008,027	419,415	588,612	
Norway	537,179		537,179	
Portugal	411,383	168,734	242,649	
Russia	19,553,529	72,257,422		52,703,893
Santo Domingo	176,700		176,700	
Siam	2,387,421	4,939	2,382,482	
Spain	55,999	24,529	31,470	
Straits Settlements	15,679,358	8,481,652	7,197,706	
Sweden	814,800			814,800
Switzerland	18,166,691	6,012,322	12,154,369	

## SILVER.

United States	\$14,227,841	\$60,957,091		\$16,729,250
Africa <sup>a</sup>	2,698,479	587,391	\$2,111,088	
Austria-Hungary	1,283,589	543,905	739,684	
Canada	557,581	1,095,709		538,128
Costa Rica		239,861		239,861
Colombia		326,169		326,169
Chile	144,408	712,462		568,354
China	24,166,492	33,559,254		12,092,762
Egypt	1,703,426	131,944	1,571,182	
Ecuador		12,940		12,940
France	30,231,431	26,000,574	4,230,856	
Germany	11,090,693	6,261,134	4,829,559	
Great Britain	94,383,174	91,807,909	2,575,265	
Gulana:				
British	255,244	303,841		48,597
Dutch	14,456	8,374	6,082	

<sup>a</sup> Annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and with British possessions.

<sup>b</sup> Mexican currency; gold and silver not separated.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1906—Continued.

## SILVER—Continued.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
Honduras.....		\$325,286		\$325,286
India (British).....	\$54,835,858	3,825,147	\$51,010,711	
Italy.....	5,190,253	556,697	4,633,556	
Japan.....	5,074,306	1,394,801	3,679,505	
Mexico.....	( <sup>a</sup> )	<sup>b</sup> 116,097,200		116,097,200
Netherlands.....	930,823	1,969,744		1,038,921
Norway.....	330,953	193,496	137,457	
Peru.....		1,894,076		1,894,076
Portugal.....	308,909	207,103	101,806	
Russia.....	8,094,829	3,362,333	4,732,496	
Santo Domingo.....	39,200		39,200	
Siam.....	661,736	92,754	568,982	
Spain.....	5,713,764	7,286,639		1,572,875
Straits Settlements.....	4,780,600	16,497,474		11,716,874
Sweden.....	507,217	113,122	394,095	
Switzerland.....	7,541,863	1,985,333	5,556,530	

<sup>a</sup> Included in gold imports.<sup>b</sup> Mexican currency.

## COURSE OF SILVER.

The average price of silver in the London market for the calendar year 1904 was 26.4019d. per ounce for silver 925 fine, equivalent to \$0.5789+ per ounce. For the calendar year 1905 the average London price was 27.839+d., equivalent to \$0.61027 per fine ounce. For 1906 the London price averaged 31.291+d., equivalent to \$0.68594 per fine ounce. From the foregoing it will be seen that for the past three years the price of silver in the London market has slowly but steadily advanced, the advance in 1906 being much more pronounced than for either of the two previous years.

The following review of the silver market for 1906 is from the annual circular issued December 31, 1906, by Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid, bullion brokers of London:

On January 1 silver was 30½d. per ounce, and with the Indian government buying, as well as the English and French mints, the price gradually advanced to 30¼d. in February; but at about this time Mexico was selling dollars very freely at their melting value, and there was rather a sharp reaction, 29d. the lowest price of the year, being reached on March 10. From this date, although there were frequent fluctuations, the market gradually improved, and with the French mint asking for occasional tenders, as well as the Indian government buying almost continuously, spot silver became very scarce in May, and 31¼d. was quoted several times during that month. Owing, however, to the continued sales of Mexican dollars, there was no further advance in the price till September, when 31¼d. was touched, the Washington mint having announced about this time that they would be buying silver every week for subsidiary coinage. The market was further strengthened by the Mexican Government prohibiting the exportation of silver coin, and, owing to there having been about \$50,000,000 exported during the past twelve months from Mexico, they have had to buy about 5,000,000 ounces of silver to partly replace them. Consequently, in November the sales from New York were very small, and with the Indian, Mexican, and American Governments all buying silver, there was a rapid rise to 33½d. quoted on November 17, this being the highest price touched since 1893. The bank rate, which has been 6 per cent since October 19, as well as the Washington mint announcing at the end of November that they would buy no more for the present, had a depressing effect on the market and caused a sharp reaction; but with the common belief that they would have to continue later there was a good deal of speculative buying, raising forward silver to a



premium over spot. During the last month the United States Government has resumed purchasing, though on a smaller scale, and the year closes with silver at 32½d. per ounce, with a tendency to improve.

The shipments to India have been about £15,000,000 sterling, which is very much larger than in 1905. During the greater part of the year spot silver has been at a premium over forward, the difference at one time being as much as ¾d. per ounce, but latterly the position has been reversed, and forward has been at ½d. premium. The transactions in Mexican dollars have been very large, great quantities, as mentioned above, having been sold at their melting value; but there have been very few bought as dollars for shipment to the Far East, China having practically bought no silver or dollars during the year.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER BULLION AND VALUE OF A FINE OUNCE EACH MONTH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

Month.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average price per ounce, British standard, 0.925.	Equivalent value of a fine ounce with exchange at par, \$4.8665.	Average monthly price at New York of exchange on London.	Equivalent value of a fine ounce based on average monthly price and average rate of exchange.	Average monthly New York price of fine bar silver.
	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>				
January .....	30¼	29½	30.1111	\$0.66007	\$4.8672	\$0.66016	\$0.65935
February .....	30⅓	30⅓	30.4635	.66779	4.8682	.66821	.66724
March .....	30⅞	29	29.8564	.65449	4.8560	.65449	.65199
April .....	30⅞	29½	29.9750	.65708	4.8474	.65450	.65360
May .....	31½	30⅞	30.9676	.67884	4.8512	.67670	.67601
June .....	31½	29½	30.2163	.67237	4.8551	.66081	.65836
July .....	30⅞	29½	30.1298	.66048	4.8480	.65799	.65663
August .....	30⅞	29½	30.5046	.66869	4.8472	.66605	.66578
September .....	31½	30⅞	31.4825	.69013	4.8363	.68587	.68490
October .....	32⅓	31½	32.1481	.70472	4.8491	.70221	.70138
November .....	32⅓	32	32.6706	.71617	4.8580	.71494	.71379
December .....	32⅓	31½	32.0150	.70180	4.8373	.70180	.69645
Average .....			30.8783	.67689	4.8516	.67531	.67379

EXPORTS OF SILVER TO THE EAST.

The exports of silver from London to India, China, and the Straits since 1881 have been as follows:

Calendar year.	India.	China.	Straits.	Total.
1881.....	\$12,375,612	\$3,898,860	\$3,577,729	\$19,852,201
1882.....	18,604,945	1,584,318	7,354,255	27,543,518
1883.....	18,040,140	4,212,574	11,189,631	33,442,345
1884.....	26,073,909	5,018,714	8,136,097	39,228,720
1885.....	30,913,667	3,160,315	3,108,146	37,182,128
1886.....	21,159,591	1,769,425	2,892,064	25,821,080
1887.....	19,798,328	1,427,179	2,766,946	23,992,453
1888.....	21,162,116	1,153,002	3,219,321	25,534,439
1889.....	28,392,786	2,731,861	8,181,141	39,305,788
1890.....	35,673,177	1,284,498	4,441,197	41,398,872
1891.....	21,717,992	1,177,620	10,754,800	33,650,412
1892.....	35,180,897	719,668	18,622,825	54,523,390
1893.....	31,319,877	11,635,650	7,817,295	53,802,822
1894.....	24,394,351	13,279,564	6,002,565	43,673,480
1895.....	17,638,610	8,042,003	3,668,772	29,349,385
1896.....	23,874,942	3,602,597	4,025,257	31,502,796
1897.....	28,250,305	2,721,522	3,597,331	34,569,158
1898.....	20,984,625	3,721,656	1,971,443	26,677,724
1899.....	25,597,912	6,929,117	1,396,223	33,923,252
1900.....	37,916,065	11,252,496	3,922,477	53,091,038
1901.....	36,987,395	4,101,764	3,150,630	44,239,789
1902.....	30,987,195	991,793	5,363,710	37,342,698
1903.....	36,425,636	1,508,907	3,999,674	41,934,217
1904.....	46,366,153	2,495,502	385,758	49,247,413
1905.....	36,754,830	4,315,841	186,382	41,257,053
1906.....	73,997,060	2,096,002	8,516	76,101,578

## VALUE OF NET IMPORTS OF SILVER INTO INDIA SINCE 1835.

The net imports in value of silver into India, average exchange rate of India rupee in London, and amount of council bills sold, by fiscal years ended March 31, is shown by the following table:

Year.	Net imports of silver.	Average rate of Indian rupee.	Amount of council bills sold.	Year.	Net imports of silver.	Average rate of Indian rupee.	Amount of council bills sold.
		<i>Pence.</i>				<i>Pence.</i>	
1835-36.....	<sup>a</sup> 16,118,960	23½	\$9,953,224	1871-72.....	\$30,574,254	23½	\$50,175,265
1836-37.....	\$6,176,311	22¾	9,938,522	1872-73.....	3,298,985	22¾	67,834,606
1837-38.....	9,173,294	23	8,303,149	1873-74.....	11,311,401	22.351	64,654,752
1838-39.....	12,671,392	23¾	11,419,685	1874-75.....	20,916,698	22.221	52,760,715
1839-40.....	7,864,683	23½	7,005,448	1875-76.....	6,826,414	21.645	60,294,052
1840-41.....	6,679,118	23½	5,715,461	1876-77.....	29,911,149	20.491	61,784,106
1841-42.....	5,887,052	22½	12,600,746	1877-78.....	61,869,640	20.790	49,319,325
1842-43.....	14,068,739	23½	5,827,332	1878-79.....	15,910,390	19.761	67,880,692
1843-44.....	17,237,334	23	13,634,624	1879-80.....	31,852,818	19.961	71,271,598
1844-45.....	8,719,684	21½	12,248,742	1880-81.....	15,751,280	19.956	74,163,888
1845-46.....	4,112,529	21½	14,919,273	1881-82.....	21,690,764	19.895	89,604,086
1846-47.....	6,322,979	22½	15,071,750	1882-83.....	29,614,971	19.525	73,584,015
1847-48.....	2,204,565	22	7,503,189	1883-84.....	25,372,923	19.536	85,649,451
1848-49.....	1,344,618	21½	9,193,767	1884-85.....	28,367,364	19.308	66,957,731
1849-50.....	5,810,633	22½	14,283,752	1885-86.....	42,960,530	18.254	50,089,386
1850-51.....	10,410,803	24½	15,750,223	1886-87.....	25,306,454	17.141	59,061,202
1851-52.....	14,016,886	24½	13,516,816	1887-88.....	31,623,459	16.899	74,742,515
1852-53.....	22,293,629	23¾	16,152,235	1888-89.....	30,709,917	16.379	69,410,203
1853-54.....	11,279,345	24½	18,738,775	1889-90.....	36,741,437	16.566	75,306,635
1854-55.....	138,797	23¾	17,860,191	1890-91.....	51,993,287	18.089	77,713,304
1855-56.....	40,085,623	24½	7,222,081	1891-92.....	30,611,949	16.733	78,320,740
1856-57.....	56,413,954	25½	13,722,119	1892-93.....	39,083,615	14.984	80,454,024
1857-58.....	61,012,039	24½	3,059,077	1893-94.....	40,466,665	14.546	46,378,884
1858-59.....	<sup>a</sup> 77,283,420	(b)	124,451	1894-95.....	16,812,318	13.100	82,268,679
1859-60.....	<sup>a</sup> 111,475,630	(b)	22,843	1895-96.....	18,206,409	13.641	85,278,507
1860-61.....	<sup>a</sup> 53,280,090	(b)	3,879	1896-97.....	17,163,165	14.454	76,028,915
1861-62.....	\$43,988,930	23¾	5,809,277	1897-98.....	26,447,429	15.393	44,271,918
1862-63.....	60,757,238	23¾	32,321,230	1898-99.....	16,442,585	15.979	91,064,157
1863-64.....	61,950,883	23¾	43,698,839	1899-1900.....	11,653,240	16.068	92,495,079
1864-65.....	48,793,010	23¾	32,040,970	1900-1901.....	30,792,023	15.973	65,501,810
1865-66.....	89,904,731	23¾	33,900,604	1901-2.....	23,318,450	15.988	89,444,377
1866-67 <sup>c</sup> .....	32,474,026	23	24,661,422	1902-3.....	22,569,699	16.0018	90,029,987
1867-68.....	26,230,510	23½	20,134,097	1903-4.....	44,430,198	16.0491	116,111,293
1868-69.....	40,330,842	23½	18,033,989	1904-5.....	43,145,405	16.045	118,866,929
1869-70.....	34,500,818	23½	33,968,764	1905-6.....	51,164,277	16.048	135,972,219
1870-71.....	4,273,507	22¾	41,090,337	1906-7.....		16.0926	144,042,151

<sup>a</sup> Rupees.

<sup>b</sup> From 1858-59 to 1860-61, inclusive, the home treasury was opened at all times for the sale of bills on India, at rates altered from time to time by advertisement. Consequent on the mutiny, it was necessary to refrain from drawing on India and exchange was raised to a prohibitory rate.

<sup>c</sup> Eleven months.

## GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM BRITISH INDIA IN EACH FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, FROM 1873-74 (BRITISH STANDARD OUNCES).

[From Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.]

Period.	Gold.			Silver.		
	Imported.	Exported.	Net im-ports.	Imported.	Exported.	Net im-ports.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
1873-74.....			331,554			8,747,151
1874-75.....			446,964			16,269,590
1875-76.....			355,985			5,451,074
1876-77.....			62,696			25,229,986
1877-78.....			102,628			51,436,354
1878-79.....			177,101			13,916,146
1879-80.....			374,227			27,581,194
1880-81.....			777,533			13,642,358
1881-82.....			1,028,240			18,852,031
1882-83.....			1,048,810			26,216,055
1883-84.....			1,138,584			22,448,221



## GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM BRITISH INDIA, ETC.—CON.

Period.	Gold.			Silver.		
	Imported.	Exported.	Net im- ports.	Imported.	Exported.	Net im- ports.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
1884-85			973,053			25,393,863
1885-86			544,437			40,677,913
1886-87			393,174			25,078,814
1887-88	569,684	41,646	528,038	37,877,141	5,994,542	32,782,599
1888-89	512,287	50,710	461,577	37,844,665	5,408,636	32,436,029
1889-90	850,232	76,848	773,384	43,940,659	5,296,885	38,643,774
1890-91	1,175,875	161,646	1,014,229	56,190,870	4,661,785	51,529,085
1891-92	709,102	285,454	423,648	38,177,580	5,829,142	32,348,438
1892-93	272,442	726,925	-454,483	54,180,144	8,656,632	45,523,512
1893-94	474,635	378,399	96,236	60,328,296	5,999,323	54,328,973
1894-95	236,873	926,843	-689,970	32,638,039	5,598,047	27,040,022
1895-96	695,055	372,432	322,623	34,082,810	7,034,731	27,018,079
1896-97	657,238	347,873	309,365	37,520,322	11,591,234	25,929,088
1897-98	1,129,149	397,114	732,035	68,535,612	24,250,995	44,284,617
1898-99	1,432,461	410,461	1,022,000	49,223,780	26,061,355	23,165,425
1899-1900	1,914,037	353,225	1,560,812	50,663,542	32,017,260	18,646,282
1900-1901	1,987,738	1,881,060	106,678	64,746,549	15,311,385	49,435,164
1901-2	1,372,249	1,097,743	274,506	66,726,972	27,721,780	39,005,192
1902-3	2,187,384	770,766	1,416,618	75,569,185	32,294,876	42,274,309
1903-4	3,330,466	1,764,229	1,566,237	104,324,765	25,142,629	79,182,136
1904-5	3,605,017	2,088,025	1,516,992	98,118,908	23,769,313	74,349,595
1905-6	2,396,420	2,461,892	-65,472	88,853,079	4,535,314	84,317,765
1906-7	3,019,161	642,010	2,377,151	125,878,008	7,679,151	118,198,857

NOTE.—The quantities in the column "net imports" for both gold and silver, for the years 1873-74 to 1886-87, are estimated only, deduced from the declared values of the trade for those years by the following process:

For gold, the rupee value of the monthly net imports was converted into sterling at the average rate of exchange in each month, and this sterling value was then divided by the English mint price of gold (£3 17s. 10½d.). For silver the average price of 107 rupees per 100 tolas, or 285.33 rupees per 100 ounces, was taken as the basis of the value of the annual imports.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BULLION INTO AND FROM LONDON.

The imports and exports of bullion into and from various countries during the calendar year 1906 were as follows:

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
Austria			\$2,239	\$26,279
Belgium	\$1,957,705	\$341,404	2,616,522	143,075
France	16,544,733	2,055,371	22,490,291	6,286,287
Germany	8,704,494	1,953,909	1,624,258	1,572,590
Holland	3,965,833	312,098	363,696	72,409
Sweden and Denmark	462	282	700,776	92,464
Russia			8,248,255	537,631
Spain, Portugal, etc.	382,376	274,179	409,759	353,668
Gibraltar	244,970	24,839	773,774	17,544
Malta	87,597	124,096	462,318	
Egypt	2,364,564	215,838	30,586,176	936,427
Ceylon	1,182,817	856,747		319,729
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta	15,708,050	857	22,780,992	73,308,601
Singapore and Penang	739,494		2,677	8,516
Hongkong and Shanghai		1,582,313		2,111,852
Japan		8,293		
West Coast of Africa	3,876,814	241,354	241,057	2,605,879
British South Africa	125,133,736	352,777	268,387	40,728
United States	346,101	72,466,789	69,047,819	1,757
Mexico, South America, etc. (except Brazil)	5,568,984	2,601,913	24,265,639	989,724
Brazil	1,796,950	1,392	13,638,318	358,544
British North America	584	7,786	2,000,132	600,930
Australia	33,584,135	393,909		857,477
New Zealand	662,145	213,075		391,121
Other countries	1,211,720	403,107	6,868,846	174,678
Total	224,066,264	84,132,358	207,396,931	91,807,910



## STOCK OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

On December 31, 1906, the stock of domestic coin in the United States was \$2,132,425,395.

## OFFICIAL TABLE OF STOCK OF COIN IN THE UNITED STATES DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Items.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Estimated stock of coin December 31, 1905.....	\$1,319,669,977	\$685,135,295	\$2,004,805,272
Net imports United States coin, calendar year 1906.....	42,667,739	920,383	43,588,122
United States coin returned in transports from the Philippine Islands not recorded at the custom-house, calendar year 1906.....		<sup>a</sup> 9,465	9,465
Coinage, calendar year 1906.....	78,793,045	10,651,088	89,444,133
Total.....	1,441,130,761	696,716,231	2,137,846,992
Less:			
United States and Hawaiian coin melted for re-coinage (face value).....	850,033	971,564	1,821,597
United States coin estimated to have been used in the arts.....	3,500,000	100,000	3,600,000
Total.....	4,350,033	1,071,564	5,421,597
Estimated stock of coin in the United States December 31, 1906.....	1,436,780,728	695,644,667	2,132,425,395

<sup>a</sup> Of this amount 3,162 were in one-dollar pieces.

NOTE.—The number of standard silver dollars coined to December 31, 1906, was 570,272,610, which, added to the Hawaiian dollar coinage, 500,000, plus the number imported from the Philippine Islands, 150,000, and the number returned in Government transports from the Philippine Islands, 462,730, equals 571,385,340. Since July 1, 1898, the number of standard silver dollars exported in transports has been 2,495,000, and since 1883 the number melted has been 183,992 (see Report of the Director of the Mint, 1903, p. 14), and the number of Hawaiian dollars melted to December 31, 1903, has been 454,818, a total disposition of 3,133,810, leaving in the United States on December 31, 1906, 568,251,530 standard silver dollars and \$127,393,137 in subsidiary silver coins.

The Government institutions held on December 31, 1906, gold and silver bullion valued as follows:

## GOLD AND SILVER BULLION IN THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES ON DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Metal.	Value.
Gold.....	\$156,542,687
Silver (cost).....	3,009,877
Total.....	159,552,564

The metallic stock in the United States was as follows:

## METALLIC STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES ON DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Bullion and coin.	Value.
Gold.....	\$1,593,323,415
Silver.....	698,651,544
Total.....	2,291,977,959

The metallic stock on December 31, 1905, was as follows:

## METALLIC STOCK ON DECEMBER 31, 1905.

Bullion and coin.	Value.
Gold.....	\$1,420,853,755
Silver.....	686,745,321
Total.....	2,107,599,076

The increase in the stock on December 31, 1906, as compared with December 31, 1905, was \$184,378,883.

The location of the stock of metallic and paper money in the United States December 31, 1906, was as follows:

LOCATION OF THE MONEYS OF THE UNITED STATES ON DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Money.	In Treasury.	Outside of Treasury.	Total.
Metallie:			
Gold bullion-----	\$156,542,687	-----	\$156,542,687
Silver bullion-----	3,009,877	-----	3,009,877
Gold coin-----	737,677,337	\$699,103,391	1,436,780,728
Silver dollars-----	482,625,773	85,625,757	568,251,530
Subsidiary silver coin-----	3,950,646	123,442,491	127,393,137
Total metallie-----	1,383,806,320	903,171,639	2,291,977,959
Paper:			
Legal-tender notes (old issue)-----	5,044,991	341,636,025	346,681,016
Legal-tender notes (act July 14, 1890)-----	15,942	6,600,058	6,616,000
National-bank notes-----	11,422,754	584,739,715	596,162,469
Total notes-----	16,483,687	932,975,798	949,459,485
Gold certificates-----	60,481,190	578,633,679	-----
Silver certificates-----	10,254,143	466,001,857	-----
Total certificates-----	70,735,333	1,044,635,536	-----
Grand total-----	-----	2,885,782,973	3,241,437,444

GOLD AND SILVER USED IN INDUSTRIAL ARTS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

Among the purveyors of gold and silver bars for use in the industrial arts the United States mint at Philadelphia and the United States assay office at New York hold the foremost places; consequently the larger portion of the material consumed in the arts is brought under Government notice and is a matter of public record.

The following table gives the value of the gold and the quantity of the silver bars issued by the Government institutions and private refineries during the calendar year 1906:

GOLD AND SILVER BARS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS AND MANUFACTURED BY PRIVATE REFINERIES FOR USE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

Material used.	Gold.			Silver.		
	Government institutions.	Private refineries.	Total.	Government institutions.	Private refineries.	Total.
Domestic bullion-----	\$18,479,762	\$188,042	\$18,667,804	<i>Fine ounces.</i> 1,490,662	<i>Fine ounces.</i> 13,740,966	<i>Fine ounces.</i> 15,231,628
Foreign material-----	10,451,331	706	10,452,037	2,472,486	261,701	2,734,187
United States coin-----	-----	343,493	343,493	205	1,500	1,705
Old jewelry-----	4,416,859	2,090,063	6,506,922	519,179	3,290,926	3,810,105
Total-----	33,347,952	2,622,304	35,970,256	4,482,532	17,295,093	21,777,625

Estimating that the total amount of gold coin used in the arts during the calendar year has been \$3,500,000, and silver coin \$100,000, equivalent to 77,344 fine ounces, the total industrial consumption would be as follows:

Material used.	Gold.	Silver.
Domestic bullion-----	\$18,667,804	<i>Fine ounces.</i> 15,231,628
Foreign material-----	10,452,037	2,734,187
United States coin-----	3,500,000	77,344
Old material-----	6,506,922	3,810,105
Total-----	39,126,763	21,853,264



The following table gives the amounts and the classification of gold and silver used in the industrial arts in the United States since 1880:

GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL USED, BY CALENDAR YEARS, SINCE 1880.

GOLD.

Calendar year.	New material.				Old material.	Grand total.
	United States coin.	Domestic bullion.	Foreign bullion and coin.	Total new material.		
1880.....	\$3,300,000	\$6,000,000	\$1,267,600	\$10,567,600	\$395,000	\$10,962,600
1881.....	2,700,000	7,000,000	1,547,800	11,247,800	522,900	11,770,700
1882.....	2,500,000	7,000,000	671,500	10,171,500	696,500	10,868,000
1883.....	4,875,000	7,840,000	194,500	12,909,500	1,549,300	14,458,800
1884.....	5,000,000	6,000,000	385,500	11,385,500	3,114,500	14,500,000
1885.....	3,500,000	6,736,927	178,913	10,415,840	1,408,902	11,824,742
1886.....	3,500,000	7,003,480	638,003	11,141,483	1,928,046	13,069,529
1887.....	3,500,000	9,090,342	384,122	12,974,464	1,835,882	14,810,346
1888.....	3,500,000	9,893,057	718,809	14,111,866	2,402,976	16,514,842
1889.....	3,500,000	9,688,827	291,258	13,478,085	3,218,971	16,697,056
1890.....	3,500,000	10,717,472	362,062	14,579,534	3,076,426	17,655,960
1891.....	3,500,000	10,697,679	628,525	14,826,204	4,860,712	19,686,916
1892.....	3,500,000	10,588,703	771,686	14,860,389	4,468,685	19,329,074
1893.....	1,500,000	8,354,482	804,254	10,658,736	2,777,165	13,435,901
1894.....	1,500,000	6,430,073	543,585	8,473,658	2,184,946	10,658,604
1895.....	1,500,000	8,481,789	471,027	10,452,816	2,976,269	13,429,085
1896.....	1,500,000	7,209,787	316,804	9,026,591	2,369,343	11,395,934
1897.....	1,500,000	7,184,822	613,981	9,298,803	2,571,428	11,870,231
1898.....	1,500,000	9,463,262	437,641	11,400,903	2,164,976	13,565,879
1899.....	1,500,000	13,267,287	344,906	15,112,193	2,734,985	17,847,178
1900.....	1,500,000	14,582,627	584,908	16,667,530	3,480,612	20,148,142
1901.....	1,500,000	16,296,688	685,642	18,482,330	3,386,626	21,868,956
1902.....	1,500,000	18,633,625	851,673	21,005,298	4,677,549	25,682,847
1903.....	3,500,000	19,944,365	953,597	24,397,962	4,665,589	29,063,551
1904.....	3,500,000	12,298,459	7,131,577	22,930,036	5,725,927	28,655,963
1905.....	3,500,000	20,559,910	3,562,069	27,621,979	5,586,636	33,208,615
1906.....	3,500,000	18,667,804	10,452,037	32,619,841	6,506,922	39,126,763
Total.....	75,375,000	289,649,467	35,793,974	400,818,441	81,287,773	482,106,214

SILVER (FINE OUNCES).

1880.....	464,033	3,867,188	273,023	4,604,274	112,148	1,716,422
1881.....	154,687	4,663,281	286,945	5,004,913	137,672	5,142,585
1882.....	154,687	4,906,920	340,544	5,402,151	164,665	5,566,816
1883.....	154,687	3,576,143	119,883	3,850,713	434,595	4,285,308
1884.....	154,687	3,480,469	502,734	4,137,890	131,484	4,269,374
1885.....	154,687	3,511,310	48,501	3,714,498	357,472	4,071,970
1886.....	154,687	2,804,635	638,562	3,597,884	312,589	3,910,473
1887.....	154,687	3,173,208	506,595	3,834,490	371,719	4,206,209
1888.....	154,687	5,010,218	597,082	5,761,987	504,318	6,266,305
1889.....	154,687	5,644,495	508,920	6,308,102	472,582	6,780,684
1890.....	154,687	5,525,155	963,254	6,643,096	495,077	7,138,173
1891.....	154,687	5,637,642	971,516	6,763,845	663,707	7,427,552
1892.....	154,687	5,572,006	966,643	6,693,336	500,706	7,194,042
1893.....	77,344	5,082,054	1,346,326	6,505,724	945,787	7,451,511
1894.....	77,344	6,635,685	759,824	7,472,853	944,504	8,417,357
1895.....	77,344	7,599,323	752,942	8,429,609	1,065,902	9,495,511
1896.....	77,344	6,160,777	821,387	7,059,508	832,860	7,892,368
1897.....	77,344	7,116,009	616,579	7,809,932	853,457	8,663,389
1898.....	77,344	9,417,981	489,160	9,984,485	734,233	10,718,718
1899.....	77,344	8,388,658	529,137	8,995,139	1,583,678	10,578,817
1900.....	77,344	10,423,485	940,450	11,441,279	1,776,006	13,217,285
1901.....	77,344	11,809,418	1,038,409	12,925,171	1,208,523	14,133,694
1902.....	77,344	15,236,711	1,289,623	16,603,678	2,741,331	19,345,009
1903.....	77,344	15,016,256	954,930	16,048,530	3,919,726	19,968,256
1904.....	77,344	16,629,834	1,218,122	17,925,300	2,554,687	20,479,987
1905.....	77,344	16,580,307	2,754,003	19,411,654	4,289,023	23,700,677
1906.....	77,344	15,231,628	2,734,187	18,043,159	3,810,105	21,853,264
Total.....	3,403,123	208,600,796	22,969,281	234,973,200	31,918,556	226,891,756

### EXCHANGE OF FINE GOLD BARS FOR GOLD COIN AND GOLD BULLION.

The value of the fine gold bars furnished to the trade in exchange for gold coin and bullion, monthly, by the United States mint at Philadelphia and assay office at New York, for the calendar year 1906, was as follows:

Month.	Exchanged for gold coin.			Exchanged for gold bullion.		
	Philadelphia.	New York.	Total.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Total.
January-----	\$627,690.03	\$1,725,020.87	\$2,352,710.90	\$11,760.10	\$325,645.85	\$337,405.95
February-----	592,746.22	1,561,204.87	2,153,951.09	7,643.88	432,811.35	440,455.23
March-----	669,578.45	1,742,351.60	2,411,930.05	12,395.33	332,461.21	344,856.54
April-----	634,537.15	1,413,990.85	2,048,528.00	8,777.59	482,510.81	491,288.40
May-----	517,064.44	1,830,001.76	2,347,066.20	9,456.36	380,876.09	390,332.45
June-----	457,593.74	1,613,360.74	2,100,954.48	17,205.56	223,775.64	240,981.20
July-----	439,456.49	1,479,656.10	1,919,112.59	8,545.57	441,071.02	449,616.59
August-----	561,016.62	1,956,644.23	2,517,660.85	25,119.38	410,436.62	435,556.00
September-----	625,715.99	2,090,820.11	2,716,536.10	19,636.37	286,720.66	306,357.03
October-----	709,803.59	2,712,058.63	3,421,862.22	12,801.01	547,618.45	560,419.46
November-----	566,392.58	2,155,006.56	2,721,399.14	25,936.32	365,441.96	391,378.28
December-----	298,394.79	1,716,486.04	2,014,880.83	26,406.12	257,604.99	284,011.11
Total-----	6,699,990.09	22,026,602.36	28,726,592.45	185,683.59	4,486,974.65	4,672,658.24

Of the total value of bars (\$28,726,592.45) exchanged for coin, \$51,298.26 were exported and \$28,675,294.19 were used in the industrial arts.

### THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION.

Since 1893 this Bureau has endeavored to obtain, through the United States representatives abroad, official estimates from the various countries of the world of the consumption of precious metals in the arts and industries.

The results of these inquiries, though at times incomplete, are considered sufficiently full and accurate to encourage renewed efforts.

The interrogatories sent out by this Bureau for 1906 were as follows:

"What was the weight of fine gold used in the industrial arts during the calendar year 1906? What amount of this was new gold, what amount old gold, and what amount coins?"

"What was the weight of fine silver used in the industrial arts during the calendar year 1906? What amount of this was new silver, what amount old silver, and what amount coins?"

The following verbatim replies of all countries as to their consumption of precious metals in the arts during 1906 is submitted, together with such other matter relative to the question as was assumed to be of value:

*Australia.*—New Zealand: "Not ascertainable, but insignificant." Queensland: "Can not be ascertained." South Australia: "No record kept." Tasmania: "No means of ascertaining, but probably insignificant." Victoria: "Not ascertainable."

*Argentina.*—"Unknown; no data can be obtained to reply to these questions."



*Austria-Hungary.*—Austria: “The gold and silver material used in 1906 for melting, stamping (for commercial purposes), implies a consumption of the following metals used in domestic industry:”

GOLD.

Classification.	Weight of the raw material.	Average weight after refining.	Refined weight.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Domestic gold ware.....	6,311.235	581.669	3,671.050
Domestic gilded ware (the gilding figured with 2.5 per cent of the total weight of 144.255 kilograms).....			3,606
Domestic wire; the consumption of refined gold for fire- gilded, all-filled, half-filled, and quarter-filled wire, as well as for galvano-gilded wire, is figured at.....			25.820
Total.....			3,700.476

Concerning the application of refined gold for other commercial purposes in 1906 (principally referring to the fire and galvanic gilding) there are no data at hand at the present time.

During the last three years refined gold was used as follows:

	<i>Kilograms.</i>
1903 .....	329. 723
1904 .....	386. 614
1905 .....	687. 549

Taking the average of these three years the amount of gold used in 1906 for other commercial purposes would come to 484.629 kilograms.

SILVER.

Classification.	Weight of the raw material.	Average weight after refining.	Refined weight.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Domestic silverware.....	62,614.910	796.917	49,808.886
Domestic wire:			
(a) All filled.....	1,840.310	.994	1,829.266
(b) Half filled.....	72.541	.443	32.136
(c) Quarter filled.....	46.777	.229	10.712
Total.....			51,771.000

There are as yet no other data concerning the use of silver for other industrial purposes in 1906. Taking the average of the last three years it is as follows:

	<i>Kilograms (fine).</i>
1903 .....	9, 438. 495
1904 .....	8, 985. 807
1905 .....	8, 815. 148

The amount of refined silver used in 1906 for this purpose would be 9,079.817 kilograms.

Besides, there is to be taken into consideration the amount of silver used in blending with gold, averaging 10 per cent of the weight of the raw material, which would be 631.123 kilograms.

To judge from the experiments since made, the amount of old material used for metals for industrial purposes was—

	<i>Per cent.</i>
Gold .....	27
Silver .....	15

We have, therefore, for the year 1906 the following compilation :

(A) Gold :	Kilograms (fine).
New material -----	3, 055. 127
Old material -----	1, 129. 978

The total amount of gold consisted of—

	Per cent.
Coins -----	71. 6
Blended gold -----	12. 1
Broken gold -----	3. 3
Fine gold -----	13. 0

(B) Silver :	Kilograms (fine).
New material -----	52, 259. 651
Old material -----	9, 222. 291

The total amount of silver consisted of—

	Per cent.
Coins -----	2. 1
Blended silver -----	8. 8
Broken silver -----	3. 6
Fine silver -----	85. 5

Hungary.—“In regard to gold and silver used for commercial purposes, no exact data are at hand.

“At the royal Hungarian bureau for the stamping and melting of metals, the following were delivered during the year 1906 for stamping:”

(A) Domestic goods :	Kilograms.
1. Gold ware -----	2, 231. 495
2. Silverware -----	10, 878. 048
3. Gilded wire -----	537. 049
4. Silver -----	273. 320
(B) Foreign goods :	
1. Different gold ware -----	523. 921
2. Different silverware -----	1, 967. 385
3. Gold watches -----	215. 998
4. Silver watches -----	1, 588. 026
5. Gilded wire -----	5. 710
6. Silver wire -----	0. 260

For the coinage of medals 3.20607 kilograms fine gold and 21.3854 kilograms fine silver were used.

Assuming that this gold contains 47 per cent pure metal (new material) and the silver 64 per cent pure metal (new material), which was the percentage used the previous year in arriving at this estimate, we would have for the gold used 1,653.168 kilograms fine, and for the silver 9,426.467 kilograms fine, for 1906.

*Brazil*.—“No statistics available.”

*Chile*.—“No statistics on this point.”

*China*.—“Unknown.”

*Colombia*.—“There are no data for answering these questions.”

*Costa Rica*.—“No data; amount insignificant.”

*Denmark*.—“There are not sufficient data for giving any information about this topic.”

*Ecuador.*—"The weight of fine gold used in the industrial arts during the calendar year 1906 was 500 ounces, of which 200 ounces was old gold and 300 ounces coin."

"The weight of silver used during the same period was 4,000 ounces, which was all coin."

*France.*—"The amount of gold used in industrial arts during 1906 may be estimated at 27,800 kilograms. The weight of gold ware stamped at the mint during the year was 14,100 kilograms."

"The amount of silver used in industrial arts during 1906 was 255,000 kilograms. The weight of silverware stamped at the mint was 145,200 kilograms."

Assuming that 25 per cent of the gold and 15 per cent of the silver was old material, the value of gold used in the arts in France in 1906 was \$13,856,910 and the amount of silver so used was 6,968,513 fine ounces.

*Germany.*—"No official data are obtainable regarding the use of the precious metals in the industrial arts in Germany in 1906."

As no official figures have been received from Germany regarding the amounts of the precious metals used in industrial arts during 1906, the estimate for 1905 is repeated, viz, \$11,000,000 in gold, and 6,500,000 fine ounces in silver.

*Great Britain.*—"No information available."

According to the report of Dr. T. K. Rose, chemist and assayer of the royal mint, London, there were 483,993 ounces of gold and 6,095,163 ounces of silver, British standard, of wares assayed and marked at Birmingham, Sheffield, and Chester in 1906.

The number of ounces of gold (483,993), British standard, less 25 per cent for old material used, equals 332,745 fine ounces, of the value of \$6,878,453. The silver (6,095,163 ounces), less the percentage deducted for old material used, equals 4,228,519 fine ounces.

These figures represent only such amounts as were presented for assaying and stamping and not the total consumption of the precious metals for industrial purposes in Great Britain during 1906. No additional information having been received regarding the amounts of gold and silver used in the arts and industries in Great Britain during 1906, the estimate for 1905, viz, \$14,500,000 for gold and 7,500,000 fine ounces for silver, is repeated.

*Greece.*—"Impossible to ascertain."

*Guatemala.*—"Practically none."

*Guiana (British).*—"There is no record of the weight of gold and silver used in the industrial arts; it is, however, small."

*Guiana (Dutch).*—"No statistics are kept."

*Haiti.*—"There are no statistics showing the amount of fine gold or fine silver used in the arts. Other than in photography there seems to be no industrial use of gold and silver."

*Honduras.*—"No data kept as to gold used in the arts, probably none; silver, quantity insignificant."

*India (British).*—"There are no data from which to make an estimate as to gold, except that it may be said that all the uncoined gold imported is manufactured into plate and ornaments. All the gold produced in the Indian mines is exported to London for assay. The uncoined imports of gold in value of pounds sterling was £5,695,363



for 1905-6. The imports of uncoined gold, which is understood to represent the gold used in the arts, are as follows, given in ounces:

	Ounces.
United Kingdom-----	848, 925
Australia -----	396, 632
China -----	86, 663
Ceylon -----	4, 811
Straits Settlements-----	1, 290
Other countries-----	1, 663
Total -----	1, 339, 984

"The export of uncoined gold amounted to 634,055 ounces, all of which went to the United Kingdom except 37 ounces, which went to various countries. The United States imported no gold or gold bullion into India in 1905-6."

"The very large exports of gold coined and uncoined in 1905-6 amounting to: Coined gold, £7,119,882, and uncoined, £2,407,500, was due to the measures taken by the Government to reduce an inconveniently large gold reserve by importing silver for coinage into rupees and paying for the metal by the exportation of gold. The exports of gold by Government in 1905-6 amounted to £6,000,000, and included the large additions to the gold standard fund resulting from the heavy coinage of silver."

"Silver: Since 1893, when the mints of British India were closed, most of the bullion imported is largely used in the manufacture of ornaments, a small portion finding its way into the mints of the native States. There are no statistics showing the exact amount of silver converted into ornaments and used in the industrial arts, but the imports of silver in ounces in 1905-6 amounted to 84,317,765, valued at Rs. 157,230,193, or, estimated at 3 rupees to our dollar, \$52,410,064."

"This was all new silver, and most of it was used in the manufacture of ornaments."

"In 1893, when the British Indian mints were closed to free coinage, most of the native rupees in the several native States were converted in the British mints into British rupees, which have been adopted as the currency of those States, and hence the coinage of bullion in the mints of the native States has been reduced to very small dimensions."

"In 1904, however, the coinage rose in the native States to £587,400, exceeding the quantity of silver used in those States by eight times in the preceding year."

"In 1905 the value of the coinage in the native States was £434,615. Data showing the coinage of silver in those States for 1906 are not available. It is impossible to tell what portion of coins was used in the industrial arts during the year under treatment."

"The amount of silver used for industrial purposes, however, in 1906, was about £4,750,000."

The production of gold in the world in 1906 was 19,366,550 fine has kindly furnished the above information regarding the probable amount of gold and silver used in arts and industries in British India during 1906.



This bureau has in the past hesitated about making an estimate of the amount of precious metals used for industrial purposes in Asia, yet there can be no doubt but that great quantities of both gold and silver are so consumed, but it is a very difficult matter to make even an approximate estimate of the total amounts so used.

Mr. Michael states that it is understood that the imports of uncoined gold represents the amount used in the arts, and gives the value as £5,695,363, equal to \$27,716,484; this represents 1,340,784 ounces of fine gold, while the imports in ounces given by him are stated as 1,339,984. He also states that the amount of silver used for industrial purposes was about £4,750,000; this would equal \$23,115,875 in United States currency, representing 34,150,120 fine ounces.

*Italy.*—"The use of the precious metals in the arts and manufactures being entirely free, by virtue of the law of May 2, 1872, there is no means of answering these questions."

In the absence of any official figures for industrial purposes for 1906, estimates for former years are repeated, viz, \$3,000,000 in gold and 2,000,000 fine ounces in silver.

*Japan.*—"Weight of fine gold and fine silver used in the industrial arts is unknown."

*Morocco.*—"No fine gold or silver was used in industrial arts during the year 1906; at least no statistics are kept."

*Netherlands.*—"The quantity of gold employed in the gold industry may be estimated at 896 kilograms of fine gold, and the quantity of silver at 128,350 kilograms of fine silver. Whether this was obtained from new gold, old gold, or coins is not stated."

As the above official figures for the Netherlands do not represent the actual amount of gold and silver used in industries in Netherlands and Belgium in 1906, the estimate of 1905 is repeated, viz—gold, \$1,500,000; silver, 1,000,000 fine ounces.

*Norway.*—"The bureau does not possess any definite information showing how much gold has been employed for industrial purposes in 1906. As to silver, the only ascertainable fact is that during the fiscal year—April 1, 1905, to March 31, 1906—223 kilograms of fine silver was sold to goldsmiths in Norway by the State's mint established at Kongsberg."

*Peru.*—"We have no statistics for the amount of gold and silver used in industrial arts in 1906."

*Roumania.*—"Not known."

*Russia.*—"Amount of gold and silver employed in the execution of medals in 1906 was: Gold, net weight, 25 poods, 34 pounds, 48 zolotniks, 85 dolei. Silver, 187 poods, 14 pounds, 77 zolotniks, 18 dolei.

"The weight of fine gold which left the mint in 1906 for industrial arts was 16 pounds, 95 zolotniks, 69 dolei. The gold employed for the medals and that which left the mint for fine arts in 1906 was taken from the gold received from the refineries in 1906 and that remaining from the preceding years."

The gold employed during 1906 in the execution of medals equals 13,620,480 fine ounces, and the weight of fine gold which left the mint for use in the industrial arts equals 223,785, a total of 13,844,265 fine ounces, of a value of \$286,186. The silver employed in the

execution of medals during 1906 amounted to 98,700 fine ounces. In the absence of additional information, the estimate for 1905 is repeated for 1906.

*Santo Domingo*.—"Inappreciable."

*Servia*.—"No statistics."

*Siam*.—"No information."

*South Africa*.—"No information available."

*Spain*.—"No data exists for answering these questions."

*Straits Settlements*.—"No information available; statistics do not show."

*Sweden*.—"At least 700 kilograms of fine gold and 8,000 kilograms of fine silver was used in Sweden during 1906, but the exact quantity can not be stated. It is impossible to state how much of this is new or old coin."

*Switzerland*.—"The weight of fine gold used for industrial purposes in 1906 amounted to about 12,500 kilograms. It is probable that a considerable quantity of new gold coins of full weight have been melted for industrial use. An estimate furnished us gives the weight of gold coins melted in the industries to be about 5,000 kilograms."

"Fine silver used in the industries amounts to about 71,000 kilograms. In view of the low value of silver, it is to be presumed that silver in bullion (no coins) was melted for industrial purposes."

*Venezuela*.—"There are no statistics in reference to the gold and silver used in the industrial arts during the year in question."

*Other countries*.—The estimate for 1905, viz, gold, \$3,000,000, and silver, 2,000,000 fine ounces, is assumed to be the amounts used for industrial purposes in the countries other than those above mentioned in 1906.

*The world*.—Although the data for an estimate upon the world's consumption of the precious metals in the arts and industries are confessedly incomplete and unsatisfactory, we venture, upon the strength of the foregoing information, to submit the following:

Country.	Gold.	Silver.
		<i>Fine ounces.</i>
United States.....	\$32,619,800	18,043,200
Great Britain.....	14,500,000	7,500,000
France.....	13,856,900	6,968,500
Germany.....	11,000,000	6,500,000
Switzerland.....	8,307,500	2,282,700
Italy.....	3,000,000	2,000,000
Russia.....	2,500,000	2,500,000
Austria-Hungary.....	3,129,100	1,983,200
Netherlands and Belgium.....	1,500,000	1,000,000
Sweden.....	465,200	257,200
Norway.....		7,200
Ecuador.....	6,200	4,000
Other countries.....	3,000,000	2,000,000
Total.....	93,884,700	51,016,000
India (British).....	27,716,500	34,150,100
Grand total.....	121,601,200	85,196,100

#### THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1906.

##### GOLD.

The production of gold in the world in 1906 was 19,366,550 fine ounces, valued at \$400,342,100, while the production for 1905 was



18,268,696 fine ounces, of a value of \$377,647,700, showing an increased production in 1906 of 1,097,854 fine ounces, valued at \$22,694,400.

Africa continues to show the largest increase, 1,071,188 fine ounces, while the United States and Mexico follow with 299,591 and 117,434 fine ounces, respectively.

The greatest decrease was in Australasia, 171,008 fine ounces, followed by Russia and Canada with a loss of 135,300 and 125,121 fine ounces, respectively.

## SILVER.

The world's product of silver in 1906 was 165,754,843 fine ounces, the commercial value of which was \$112,197,800, a decrease in the year's product of 3,833,996 fine ounces, as compared with the output of 1905.

The greatest decreases were: Mexico, 9,815,597 ounces; Argentina, 135,709 ounces, and Germany, 124,514 ounces.

The following countries show the largest increases: Canada, 2,574,373 ounces; Australasia, 1,675,646 ounces; Peru, 1,248,194 ounces, and United States, 416,300 ounces.

The following table shows the increases and decreases of each country in 1906 as compared with 1905:

INCREASE AND DECREASE DURING 1906 AS COMPARED WITH 1905.

Country.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Increase in 1906.	Decrease in 1906.	Increase in 1906.	Decrease in 1906.
	<i>Fine Ounces.</i>	<i>Fine Ounces.</i>	<i>Fine Ounces.</i>	<i>Fine Ounces.</i>
United States.....	299,591		416,300	
Canada.....		125,121	2,574,373	
Mexico.....	117,434			9,815,597
Africa.....	1,071,188		82,844	
Australasia.....		171,008	1,675,646	
Russia.....		135,300		38,777
Austria-Hungary.....	7,644			53,847
Germany.....	663			124,514
Norway.....				67,330
Sweden.....		1,132	7,610	
Italy.....		135		85,328
Spain.....			64,532	
Great Britain.....		4,036		30,263
Servia.....	2,893			
Argentina.....	3			135,709
Colombia.....		19,019	84,090	
Ecuador.....	5,116		13,592	
Brazil.....	17,337			
Venezuela.....		7,070		
Guiana (British).....		4,019		
Guiana (Dutch).....	2,741			
Peru.....	15,134		1,248,194	
Uruguay.....		884		
Central America.....	19,220		308,710	
Japan.....		5,089	41,478	
China.....	3,043			
Siam.....	221			
India (British).....	6,655			
East Indies (British).....	1,784			
Total.....	1,570,667	472,813	6,517,369	10,351,365
Net increase or decrease.....	1,097,854			3,833,996

The following table shows, by calendar years, the production and value of gold and silver in the world since 1860:

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD SINCE 1860.

[The annual production of 1860 to 1872 is obtained from 5-year period estimates, compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer. Since 1872 the estimates are those of the Bureau of the Mint.]

Calendar year.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	Coining value.
1860-----	6,486,262	\$134,083,000	29,095,428	\$39,337,000	\$37,618,000
1861-----	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	46,191,000	45,772,000
1862-----	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,651,000	45,772,000
1863-----	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,616,000	45,772,000
1864-----	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,616,000	45,772,000
1865-----	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,368,000	45,772,000
1866-----	6,270,083	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,646,000	55,663,000
1867-----	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,173,000	55,663,000
1868-----	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,086,000	55,663,000
1869-----	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,588	57,043,000	55,663,000
1870-----	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,173,000	55,663,000
1871-----	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	83,958,000	81,864,000
1872-----	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	83,705,000	81,864,000
Total-----	78,766,630	1,628,252,000	547,997,231	729,563,000	708,521,000
1873-----	4,653,675	96,200,000	63,267,187	82,120,800	81,800,000
1874-----	4,390,031	90,750,000	55,300,781	70,674,400	71,500,000
1875-----	4,716,563	97,500,000	62,261,719	77,578,100	80,500,000
1876-----	5,016,488	103,700,000	67,753,125	78,322,600	87,600,000
1877-----	5,512,196	113,947,200	62,679,916	75,278,600	81,040,700
1878-----	5,761,114	119,092,800	73,385,451	84,540,000	94,882,200
1879-----	5,262,174	108,778,800	74,383,495	83,532,700	96,172,600
1880-----	5,148,880	106,436,800	74,795,273	85,640,600	96,705,000
1881-----	4,983,742	103,023,100	79,020,872	89,925,700	102,168,400
1882-----	4,934,086	101,996,600	86,472,091	98,232,300	111,802,300
1883-----	4,614,588	95,392,000	89,175,023	98,984,300	115,297,000
1884-----	4,921,169	101,729,600	81,567,801	90,785,000	105,461,400
1885-----	5,245,572	108,435,600	91,609,959	97,518,800	118,445,200
1886-----	5,135,679	106,163,900	93,297,290	92,793,500	120,626,800
1887-----	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	94,031,000	124,281,000
1888-----	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	102,185,900	140,706,400
1889-----	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	112,414,100	155,427,700
1890-----	5,749,306	118,848,700	126,095,062	131,937,000	163,032,000
1891-----	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,919	135,500,200	177,352,300
1892-----	7,094,266	146,651,500	153,151,762	133,404,400	198,014,400
1893-----	7,618,811	157,494,800	165,472,621	129,119,900	213,944,400
1894-----	8,764,362	181,175,600	164,610,394	104,493,600	212,829,600
1895-----	9,615,190	198,763,600	167,500,960	109,545,600	216,566,900
1896-----	9,788,914	202,251,600	157,061,370	105,859,300	203,069,200
1897-----	11,420,068	236,073,700	160,421,082	96,252,700	207,413,000
1898-----	13,877,806	286,879,700	169,055,253	99,742,600	218,576,800
1899-----	14,837,775	306,724,100	168,337,453	101,002,600	217,648,200
1900-----	12,315,135	254,576,300	173,591,364	107,626,400	224,441,200
1901-----	12,625,527	260,992,900	173,011,283	103,806,700	223,691,300
1902-----	14,354,680	296,737,600	162,763,483	86,264,700	210,441,900
1903-----	15,852,620	327,702,700	167,689,322	90,552,200	216,810,300
1904-----	16,804,372	347,377,200	164,195,266	95,232,300	212,292,900
1905-----	18,268,696	377,647,700	169,538,839	103,449,100	219,266,300
1906-----	19,366,550	400,342,100	165,754,843	112,197,800	214,309,200
Total-----	291,386,655	6,023,497,200	4,125,606,062	3,360,545,900	5,334,116,600
Grand total-----	370,153,285	7,651,749,200	4,673,603,293	4,090,108,900	6,042,637,600

WORLD'S COINAGE, 1904, 1905, AND 1906.

In the Appendix will be found a table, revised from the latest information received, exhibiting the coinages of the various countries of the world during the calendar years 1904, 1905, and 1906.

COINAGE OF NATIONS.

Calendar year.	Gold.	Silver.
1901-----	\$455,427,085	\$176,508,646
1905-----	245,954,257	173,333,093
1906-----	366,326,788	155,590,466



While the above figures represent, as accurately as the Bureau has been able to ascertain, the total value of the gold and silver coinage of the world during the calendar years 1904, 1905, and 1906, they do not accurately represent the value of the coinage from new material alone, but include the value of the recoinage of foreign and domestic coins and that derived from old material, plate, jewelry, etc., melted and used in coinage. Many foreign governments in their reports to the Bureau failed to separate the values of the coinage derived from these various sources.

The following table exhibits, by calendar years, the fine ounces and value of the gold and silver coinage of the world since 1873:

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER OF THE MINTS OF THE WORLD FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS SINCE 1873.

Calendar year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1873.....	12,462,890	\$257,630,802	101,741,421	\$131,544,464
1874.....	6,568,279	135,778,387	79,610,875	102,931,232
1875.....	9,480,892	195,987,428	92,747,118	119,915,467
1876.....	10,309,645	213,119,278	97,899,525	126,577,164
1877.....	9,753,196	201,616,466	88,449,796	114,359,332
1878.....	9,113,202	188,386,611	124,671,870	161,191,913
1879.....	4,390,167	90,752,811	81,124,555	104,888,313
1880.....	7,242,951	149,725,081	65,442,074	84,611,974
1881.....	7,111,864	147,015,275	83,539,051	108,010,086
1882.....	4,822,851	99,697,170	85,685,996	110,785,934
1883.....	5,071,882	104,845,114	84,541,904	109,306,705
1884.....	4,810,061	99,432,795	74,120,127	95,832,084
1885.....	4,632,273	95,757,582	98,044,475	126,764,574
1886.....	4,578,310	94,642,070	96,566,844	124,854,101
1887.....	6,046,510	124,992,465	126,388,502	163,411,397
1888.....	6,522,346	134,828,855	104,354,000	134,922,344
1889.....	8,170,611	168,901,519	107,788,256	139,362,595
1890.....	7,219,725	149,244,965	117,789,228	152,293,144
1891.....	5,782,463	119,534,122	106,962,049	138,294,367
1892.....	8,343,387	172,473,124	120,282,947	155,517,347
1893.....	11,243,342	232,420,517	106,697,783	137,952,690
1894.....	11,025,680	227,921,032	87,472,523	113,095,788
1895.....	11,178,855	231,087,438	98,128,832	126,873,642
1896.....	9,476,639	195,899,517	123,394,239	159,540,027
1897.....	21,174,850	437,722,992	129,775,082	167,790,006
1898.....	19,131,244	395,477,905	115,461,020	149,282,936
1899.....	22,548,101	466,110,614	128,566,167	166,226,964
1900.....	17,170,053	351,936,497	143,362,948	185,358,156
1901.....	12,001,537	248,093,787	107,439,666	138,911,891
1902.....	10,662,098	220,403,125	149,826,725	193,715,362
1903.....	11,634,166	240,499,547	161,159,508	211,795,829
1904.....	22,031,285	455,427,085	136,518,406	176,508,646
1905.....	11,898,037	245,954,257	134,062,314	173,333,093
1906.....	17,721,058	366,326,788	120,339,501	155,590,466
Total.....	351,330,450	7,262,645,021	3,679,955,327	4,761,350,033



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## PART II.

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IN THE PREVIOUS REPORTS ON THE PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS OF THE UNITED STATES THE REVIEW OF THIS INDUSTRY IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES HAS BEEN MADE, WITH ONE OR TWO EXCEPTIONS, BY OFFICERS OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES LOCATED IN AND CONTIGUOUS TO THE PRODUCING STATES AND TERRITORIES. IN THE PRESENT REPORT THE REVIEW ON THE MINING OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE DIFFERENT PRODUCING STATES AND TERRITORIES HAS BEEN MADE BY THE AGENTS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY LOCATED IN THE RESPECTIVE STATES AND TERRITORIES.





## ALASKA.

Two placer regions, the Yukon and Seward Peninsula, and one auriferous lode district, southeastern Alaska, produced practically all of the gold of Alaska in 1906. In addition to these the Copper River and Cook Inlet districts made small productions of placer gold, and a little gold was derived from the copper ores mined in the Prince William Sound region.

The yield from the auriferous lodes practically all came from the Juneau district (southeastern Alaska), and most of it from the Treadwell group of mines on Douglas Island.

Considerable mining development took place throughout the Juneau district, but none of sufficient importance to deserve individual mention. Several small gold mines were operated in the Ketchikan district, but most of the advances in the field were in the exploitation of copper deposits which are all more or less auriferous. A new locality of auriferous lodes was discovered on Chichagof Island (Sitka district, southeastern Alaska), and this was a small producer in 1906.

In the Copper River region no notable advances were made in placer mining, but the prospecting of the copper-bearing lodes in this field was stimulated by the promise of early railway connection with the Pacific seaboard.

In Cook Inlet region proper placer mining has been retrogressive, but gold-bearing gravels have been discovered in the adjacent Yentna basin tributary to the Susitna River.

Placer mining in the Fairbanks district (Yukon basin) received a great stimulus in 1906 by the discovery of a number of new gold-bearing creeks. The gold output of this district was the largest (in 1906) of any in Alaska. Noteworthy advances were made in some of the smaller Yukon districts, but these were in the direction of installing larger plants and introducing cheaper methods of mining, and had not progressed far enough in 1906 to increase the gold production.

The Seward Peninsula, standing second only to Fairbanks as a gold producer, was the scene of much mining activity in spite of the lack of water which maintained throughout most of the summer. Much of the larger part of the gold output was derived from placers of the so-called "Third Beach Line." This is an elevated ancient seabeach running parallel to the present coast line, about 3 miles inland from Nome. Among the other noteworthy advances in the peninsula was the building of ditches in the Fairhaven and Kougarok districts and the operating of dredges in Solomon, Council, and other regions.

## ARIZONA.

With the exception of Montana, Arizona surpasses the other States in the production of copper, and the progress of 1906 was mainly that of the copper industry, since gold and silver from siliceous ores decreased. The totals for gold and silver, however, are in excess of those of the previous year on account of the strikingly increased production of copper ores, which carry varying amounts of the precious metals, according to locality. There were few, if any, States which recorded, as Arizona did, an increase of 41 per cent in total value for 1906. Although this was largely due to copper, the gold increased 6 per cent and silver 29 per cent in value. The three most important gold mines in the Territory are the Gold Roads in Mohave County, the King of Arizona in Yuma County, and the Congress in Yavapai County.

These produced 35 per cent of the year's gold. The decrease in gold from siliceous ore is offset by the corresponding increase in the metal from copper ore. Yavapai County produced the majority of the gold, or over 42 per cent. Mohave is next, with 21 per cent. Cochise is nearly the same as Mohave, and Yuma supplied 10 per cent. It is a fact worthy of note that there was an increase of 25 per cent in the number of deep mines producing in 1906. Gold from copper ore was only slightly under that from siliceous ore, and both of these amounts represented approximately 44 per cent. Ten per cent of the gold is taken from lead ore and 1 per cent from placers. The latter is secured from Cochise, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, Yavapai, and Yuma, the majority coming from the last two counties named. There is very little mixed ore produced in the Territory. The copper ore from Warren or Bisbee district in Cochise County and from the Jerome and Big Bug districts of Yavapai County carries important amounts of gold and silver, but the ore from the Globe district in Gila County and the Clifton-Morenci locality in Graham County is by no means as rich in the precious metals. More than half the silver production was taken from Cochise County. This is due to the large tonnage of copper ore and to the production of the Commonwealth property and the Tombstone Consolidated mines. At the latter there has been great difficulty in past years in handling the large flow of water. This is now completely under control. These two properties produce one-third of the Territory's yield of the white metal. Yavapai County supplied one-fourth of the silver, and Mohave, Graham, and Gila are next in importance. Nearly 57 per cent of the silver was from copper ore, over 23 per cent from lead ore, and over 18 per cent from siliceous ore.

The Territory had a substantial share in the results of general prosperity and the increases in the prices of the various metals.

Nearly 29 per cent of the copper produced in the United States was derived from Arizona. With a few exceptions the year was free from conditions which curtail the output. It is true that Clifton had disastrous floods, that it was somewhat difficult to secure labor, and that there was a scarcity of coal and coke, which necessitated



the use of oil at one of the smelters, but regardless of these facts each of the larger copper-producing districts materially increased its production. By far the most stimulating feature in the year's history was the successful operation of the custom plant of the Arizona Smelting Company at Humboldt, in Yavapai County. Many of the mines in that county, which were forced to store up the low-grade ore until the smelter was completed, are now able to ship at a profit. In fact, the smelter has had so much ore to treat that the management is already planning to increase the capacity. The Arizona Mexican Mining and Smelting Company is located at Needles, Cal., and a large amount of Arizona ore was treated there from the districts around Chloride and Kingman, in Mohave County. The company is adding to its plant a copper furnace. The Helvetia's Copper Company in Pima County, and the Saddle Mountain Company in Pinal and Gila, each made a good output of copper matte. As a result of these successes, there are plans for the erection of many new smelting plants in the Territory. These include one in the vicinity of Phoenix, another 6 miles south of Red Rock, on the Southern Pacific, and a third at Jerome in Yavapai County, and probably a fourth and fifth in the Globe district of Gila County. In addition to this desire to erect new smelters all of the older plants are being improved and enlarged. The most important improvements from railroad building were noted in Yuma County. The new Arizona and California Railroad extends from Wickenburg, in Maricopa County, to Parker, in Yuma County, and will aid in developing a highly mineralized country. The Dragoon Mountain and Northern Railway intends constructing a road from Dragoon, a station on the Southern Pacific, to Johnson, in Cochise County. The mines at Chloride, in Mohave County, were unusually active so as to take advantage of the good rates offered by the railroads to the smelting plants in the Territory.

Among the important events of the year were the settlement of the suit in regard to the Crown King mine, in Yavapai County, which has been in litigation for twenty years; the shipment of tungsten ore from Cochise County and the development of cinnabar in Yuma County; the advent of the Shattuck-Arizona Copper Company, in Cochise County, into the Territory's shipping list; the consolidation of several copper properties at Bisbee, in Cochise County, and the taxation of every mining company whose gross production in any one year is valued at \$3,750 or more.

Important construction work was performed at the works of the Arizona Copper Company at Clifton, in Graham County, where a large concentrator was completed, as well as a settling plant for tailings, which were a menace to the camp. The Pinto Creek property, near Globe, in Gila County, and the Imperial Copper Company, in Pinal County, intend building concentration mills. New concentrators were constructed at the Lone Star mine in Graham County, De La Fontaine and Golden Gem mines in Mohave County, and the Big Lead Mining and Smelting Company, in Pinal County. The Gold Roads Mining and Exploration Company, one of the most important gold producers, is building a large electric power plant at Kingman. Extensive development work in the Globe district, in Gila County, led to the discovery of bodies of sulphite ore, which the Old Dominion Smelter has been forced to purchase from other localities.

## CALIFORNIA.

For the year 1906, as compared with the previous one, California showed a decrease in gold yield and an increase in that of silver, neither, however, of any great amount, and one virtually offsetting the other, so that there is little change to be noted in the precious metal standing of the State. Upwards of 1,000 producing mines are now on record in California, of which over 600 are placers of various kinds, the others being "deep" mines, carrying gold, silver, etc. There are also 2,000 more known mines which made no yield in 1906.

Though the placers or gravel mines outnumbered the quartz mines, they yielded but 39 per cent of the gold produced, 61 per cent having come from quartz mines. In these placers are included the gold-dredging companies, which are now getting out more gold yearly than all other forms of placer mining combined. In fact, they yielded in 1906 nearly \$3,000,000 more than all the hydraulic, drift, and surface mines of the State put together. These dredging machines are now getting out over 25 per cent of the entire gold yield of the State. Not only is the greatly increased yield of the gold dredgers the most notable feature of the past year in California, but the county in which the most of this class of work is carried on has become the "banner" gold-producing vicinity of the State, wresting that title from the quartz-mining county, which has had the honor for many consecutive years.

It is a notable fact that the early mining in California was almost entirely confined to the placers, which in a few years yielded some hundreds of millions of dollars. On the gradual working out of the surface deposits carrying gold, the deeper gravels were worked by the drift and hydraulic process, and will continue to be in a smaller way. But before the quartz veins began to be developed to any great extent the gold yield of the State fell off materially, and the opinion began to prevail that the California gold mines were pretty well worked out. The restrictions imposed by Federal laws in the drainage basins of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers virtually put an end to hydraulic mining in many counties, and this had been for years the most productive of the methods of working auriferous gravels. About that time the quartz-mine yield increased materially, and has continued to do so, though gravel mining became of less and less importance in considering the total output of gold each year. Now, however, a gradual change is becoming apparent in the source of the gold product. While the quartz mines are of late showing a reduction in total output, the gravel mines are showing a material increase each year. While in 1906 there was a decrease of over \$1,500,000 in the output of the quartz mines, this was fully made up by the increase of gold from the placers.

While the hydraulic mines yield now but little over \$1,000,000 annually, and the drift and surface placers not very much more, the



yield of gold obtained by dredging has passed the \$5,000,000 mark and is rapidly increasing. The new dredgers built of late, and there are a number of them, have far greater capacity than those built a few years ago. They dig much deeper and handle immense quantities of gravel daily. The increase of gold from this source alone in 1906 over the previous year was nearly \$2,000,000 and will be between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 in 1907.

It is thus seen that the auriferous gravels of California were by no means worked out, but only those where there were facilities of fall, dump, and abundant water supply. There remained large quantities of low-grade gravel, situated too far below the surface to be worked by the old ordinary methods. It was the mechanical appliance which was needed to utilize these gravels, and this was provided when the dredges were put into operation. Improvements in the machinery and increase in strength, size, and capacity have made a vast difference in the results of work of these machines, with the result that new fields have been opened to them, and the older fields are being more fully worked. For these reasons the auriferous gravels of the State are once more considered of great importance and may in time again surpass in annual yield the result of work in the quartz mines, which have so long held the supremacy in this respect. The principal fields in which this dredging work is being carried on are in Butte, Yuba, and Sacramento counties, though work of the same character is being done in Calaveras, Siskiyou, and Trinity counties. Butte County excels in amount of yield from dredge mines; Placer, in drift mines and surface placers; and Trinity, in hydraulic properties. Drift and surface placer mining is falling off in yield each year. hydraulic mining remains stationary, while dredging is increasing very rapidly in importance, both in amount of annual yield and number of boats.

As stated, the larger proportion of the gold of California continues for the present to come from the quartz mining industry. There were over 2,500,000 tons of ore sold or treated in the State in 1906, most of this siliceous ore. More siliceous ore was milled in Amador County than elsewhere, this being one of the mother lode counties, where the ledges are wide and the grade of the ore comparatively low. Only about half of this quantity was milled in Nevada County, yet the latter exceeded Amador County in gold yield, since, while the Nevada County veins are smaller, the ore is generally of much higher grade. Most of this deep-mine gold is from siliceous ores, but some is recovered in the treatment of copper, lead, and zinc ores. The mother lode counties of Amador, Calaveras, Eldorado, Mariposa, and Tuolumne yielded over 1,500,000 tons of the total ore treated in the State, with an average value of a little over \$4 per ton.

Those counties of the State in which quartz mining predominates show generally a reduction of output for the year, while those where auriferous gravel mining is the more important interest are the ones showing an advance in yield. Increases in output of gold is shown only in the counties of Butte, Eldorado, Mono, Placer, Sacramento, Shasta, and Yuba. With the exception of Shasta and Mono these are largely gravel-mining counties. Butte is now the largest gold producer in the State, its output being mainly obtained by dredges. Nevada, a quartz-mining county, comes next in rank of gold yield.

As to source of silver in California, the larger proportion now comes from the smelting of copper ores, that derived from siliceous ores being about half of that from the first-named class. More comes also from the lead ores and lead-zinc ores than from the placers. The silver from placers, found combined with the gold, is comparatively unimportant. More silver comes from Shasta County than from all the other counties of the State combined, and it is there where the most important and largely productive copper mines are being worked. As new smelters are being erected there are old ones being enlarged; while several new mines of importance are being developed, it is naturally to be expected that the silver output in California will materially increase hereafter. Aside from Shasta, copper is now being mined in the counties of Amador, Calaveras, Fresno, Inyo, Placer, and San Bernardino, and more or less silver is derived from all these ores. Zinc is now a product of California for the first time, and some silver comes from that source also.

The limitations as to space in this chapter render it impracticable to give any extended review of the mining condition in the different counties of the State. With the exception of a few of the larger counties in the southern desert region, the mining district is no longer to be considered in the distribution of bullion product, these districts having long since been given up in the more prominent mining counties. The county alone is now generally accepted as the unit of distribution in California. There are no very special features of change in conditions to be noted in the mining industry of the State other than those previously mentioned. In Amador County, where the very deep mother lode mines are worked, there is some reduction of output, and one of the large mines has been given up and the machinery removed. Butte County is largely increasing its gold output from the auriferous gravels exploited by the dredges, and now produces more gold than any other county in the State. The number of dredges is increasing. Calaveras, another mother lode county, has increased its silver and copper output, but the gold yield is less, though the tonnage of ore treated, of all kinds, was the largest in California in 1906. In this county, also, one of the large deep mines, formerly productive, has been abandoned. While Eldorado, one of the mother lode counties, shows some slight increase of output, it is not material. One of its principal deep mines, productive for a long time, has ceased work altogether. Inyo County very materially decreases its output for the year 1906, but since then a number of discoveries have been made in new districts and activity has been renewed. A new railroad will materially aid the mining industry in this county. The output in Kern County is considerably less than in 1905, due to the closing down of several deep mines formerly productive. Randsburg is the center of activity in this county, where the most productive quartz mine in southern California is situated. Mariposa, another mother lode county, is not producing so much as formerly, the principal mines making less annual yield. Mono County is increasing its annual output, one large mine at Bodie yielding most of it. The new Masonic district brought one new producer to the front in 1906, and others are expected to follow.

Nevada, the leading quartz producing county of the State, fell off quite materially in its gold output, much less ore having been worked than in the previous year. Litigation between two important pro-



ducers, which closed them down during the year, mainly accounts for this, as nearly 50,000 tons of ore less were worked. The most productive quartz mine in the State is in this county, at Grass Valley. A number of old mines are being reopened in the camps of Nevada County; otherwise there is little change to record, except that the properties above referred to as in litigation have settled their differences and are again in a productive stage. Placer County somewhat increases its yield, mainly from auriferous gravels, though some quartz mines are productive. The largest drift mine in the State—and in the United States—is in this county, which is famous for its productive drift mining industry. There is little change to be reported in Plumas County, the yield having been somewhat less than in the previous year. The new line of the Western Pacific Railroad Company, now being built through this county, will materially aid the local mining industry.

In Sacramento County the mines producing are all drift or dredging properties, the bulk of the gold coming from the latter class. The dredges operating near Folsom are very large ones, and more are being built, the operations in that vicinity having been very successful. San Bernardino County does not show so much output of gold and silver as in 1905, though more copper was smelted. There are numerous new camps in this desert region now being opened and developed. The most productive mines are at Stedman.

While Shasta is now considered the "banner" copper-producing county of California, as well as the one which yields the most silver, yet the gold output is considerably over three-fourths of a million dollars a year. The three metals combined put the county in the first rank of the counties of the State in bullion output. In fact, it exceeds the next largest producer by over \$2,500,000. The operation of the extensive smelters in this county calls for great quantities of fluxing ores, and for this reason numerous quartz mines, with no reduction plants of their own, are operated to furnish this ore. Of course in the smelting of this ore, as well as the copper ores, both gold and silver are obtained. New copper smelters of extensive capacity are being added to those already in operation, and one of the companies with a large plant which has done nothing for two years in the county as far as smelting is concerned has resumed its operations. The copper-mining interests of the county are materially increasing in importance each year. Moreover, there are a number of gold mines with their own reduction plants, which add to the gold and silver output.

While Sierra County did not produce as much in 1906 as it did the year before, yet mining in the county is now very active. Some of the old quartz mines have been reopened, and the discovery of exceptionally rich ore in some of the mines near Alleghany has attracted the attention of many miners and prospectors. The drift and hydraulic mines in Sierra are becoming more productive, and there is much activity in quartz mining. Siskiyou County has over double the number of producing mines than any other county in the State, yet there are no very large producers. There are over 100 hydraulic mines operating productively in the State, in addition to the placers, and some forty-odd quartz producers also. There are no restrictions in hydraulic mining in this county. Siskiyou did not produce as much gold in 1906 as in the year before, but mining there is never-

theless quite active. Trinity County, which is also without restrictions as to hydraulic mining, obtains the largest proportion of its gold from auriferous gravels, and aside from other placers has between 40 and 50 productive hydraulic mines, one of them the most important in the State and in the United States. The hydraulic mining output of this county was the largest in the State in 1906; but altogether the county shows a material reduction in output of gold for the year.

There was much less ore from the quartz mines of Tuolumne County milled in 1906 than in 1905, which accounts for the falling off in gold output of about a quarter of a million dollars for the year. There are some extensive deep mines in this county, but they did not yield as largely as heretofore. Almost \$1,000,000 more gold came out of Yuba County in 1906 than was the case the year before, this increase being entirely due to the operation of the dredges in the Yuba River near Marysville. Some very large dredges have been put in operation in this field and more are being built. The gravel is deeper than at Oroville and more easily dredged, and the field is expected eventually to exceed in output that which is so productive at Oroville, in Butte County.

Altogether, the gold and silver mining industry in California may be considered to be in a prosperous condition, and in a position to increase its yield for the next few years.



## COLORADO.

During 1906 the mining interests of Colorado had a prosperous year, aside from a few misfortunes which caused a marked decrease in the gold output, especially in the Cripple Creek and San Juan districts. The former district is the source of approximately three-fifths of the gold product of this State, while the latter produced about one-fifth of the 1906 yield.

The falling off in Cripple Creek was caused by reduced outputs from three large producing mines. At the Portland mine a fire destroyed the shaft house and accessory buildings at shaft house No. 1, causing a diminished production from this great mine. The Independence mine produced about one-half as much as in 1905. At the Findley and Shertloff mines a large portion of the year was devoted to development work, and the ore broken was stored underground pending the completion of the Golden Cycle mill at Colorado City.

The question of drainage was an important factor in the Cripple Creek district in 1906, and two of the large mines were compelled to confine their operations to the ground above the present water level, while others were forced to lift great volumes of water. Late in 1906 a tunnel company was organized, which has been pledged sufficient funds by the larger companies to drive a new drainage adit some 800 feet lower than the present El Paso tunnel, the lowest existing drainage tunnel.

Another important feature was the increased interest in the milling of Cripple Creek ores. The Golden Cycle Company erected a 700-ton cyanide plant at Colorado City, while the Portland Mining Company built a 300-ton cyanide plant to handle the tailings from their chlorination plant and carried on tests to determine upon a method most suitable for supplanting the present chlorination mill. Similar tests were carried on jointly by the Vindicator Consolidated and the Findley Consolidated companies, with a view to erecting a mill to treat ores of both companies, while the Independence Consolidated Company decided to erect a large plant at the mine. In addition, several small mills were run intermittently during the year and a number of new ones were erected, mostly nonroasting plants, depending upon oxidized ores. Early in 1906 the large chlorination and cyanide mill of the Dorcas Company, at Florence, was destroyed by fire, and early in 1907 this same fate overcame the Economic chlorination mill at Victor.

The San Juan district, in the southwestern portion of the State, was the second most important source of gold, the principal producing counties being San Miguel, Ouray, and San Juan. A large increase in output was made by the former, but serious interruption reduced the totals of Ouray and San Juan counties.

- The famous Camp Bird mine was closed for nearly seven months, owing to the destruction of the mill by a snow slide, followed by a fire. A new mill of large capacity was immediately erected. The silver production from Ouray County increased greatly on account of a larger tonnage of silver-lead ores.

In San Juan County snow slides destroyed the Green Mountain Company's mill and damaged others. The large Silver Lake mill was destroyed by fire. Several large capacity mills (including the great Gold Prince mill) were completed during the year, and the pyritic smelter at Silverton resumed operations during the year.

Lake County made a greatly increased gold output, but produced a smaller quantity of silver. In addition to a total of \$1,500,000 in gold, Leadville is the banner silver camp of Colorado, furnishing nearly one-third of the total output and also leading in the production of lead, copper, and zinc. The mining industry was in a flourishing condition throughout the year, but was somewhat restricted by a shortage of cars at the mines. Some of the largest mines of the State are found in this district.

Gilpin County also exceeded the million dollar mark in gold, but fell off somewhat from the previous year in both of the precious metals.

Clear Creek County experienced a prosperous year, during which more gold but a little less silver was won. Much development work was accomplished, especially by means of tunnels which were being bored in nearly every portion of the county, to serve as drainage and transportation adits for known lodes, in addition to effecting much exploitation work for blind lodes. The ores from both Gilpin and Clear Creek counties are largely milled by custom mills, centrally located at Black Hawk, Idaho Springs, and Georgetown.

Pitkin County (Aspen) ranks second to Lake as a producer of silver, lead, and zinc. In 1906 there was a considerably decreased output of all the metals except gold, which is of little importance in this camp.

At Creede, Mineral County, another important silver-lead district is found. A smaller amount of gold was won from this section, but increased quantities of silver, lead, and zinc raised the total value of the mineral product considerably.

Among the other producing counties, the following should be briefly noted:

Chaffee County's chief gain was in placer gold from the famous Twin Lake district, at Granite, just south of Leadville. Increased activity was also to be found in some of the old silver camps of this county.

Custer County resumed operations at some of the old silver mines of former days, notably at the famous old Bull Domingo, previously a bonanza silver producer but, until lately, filled with water.

Eagle County made a small gold and a large silver increase over the 1905 output. The principal shipping properties of this county are centered about Red Cliff and Gilman.

Gunnison County made a very large gain in production of precious metals, especially of gold, which amounted to three times the output of 1905. This was largely due to the increased mining activity, coupled with the new milling facilities in the Gold Brick district, about Ohio City.

Greater activity in the mines of Hinsdale County netted much larger totals of gold and silver, in addition to extensive development work and mill construction.

Park County made a substantial gain in both gold and silver output from deep mines and from the placers, located below Alma.

In Routt County two dredges were built—one in the Hahns Peak district, and one north of Lay, near the center of the county. The latter dredge made a short run before cold weather closed operations.

Placer operations were active in Summit County. The large Reliance dredge had a successful season, and much preparatory work was carried on at the various hydraulic mines. The deep mines made a decreased production, but much development work was in progress about Montezuma, Breckenridge, and Kokomo.

Colorado now ranks as one of the leading smelter States. The many active plants of the American Smelting and Refining Company were equipped with new Huntington-Heberlein roasters. Many improvements and alterations were made at the Ohio and Colorado Company's plant, at Salida. The Boston and Colorado Company's plant at Argo, New Denver, suffered a severe loss when their refining plant was burned, during the summer months.



## IDAHO.

The decided prosperity in the mining industry of Idaho during 1906 was evinced more by investment and development work than by increased figures of production. There were moderate increases in gold and silver and a decided increase in copper. The State, however, had no decreases except in lead. The value of the gold and silver was nearly one-third the total value of all metals. While Idaho is principally famous as a producer of argentiferous galena in the Cœur d'Alene district, it is coming into prominence as a copper producer, as well as keeping up its output of gold and silver from lode and placer mines. In 1906 Idaho was benefited by the prices of the metals, unusual activity in development, and, in many cases, the installment of improved machinery, but the State suffered from lack of fuel and a scarcity of skilled labor. Confidence in the success of the country was manifested by the interest of men strong financially in mining circles. Initial steps were taken looking toward the erection of plants to supply power for mines and mills. The smelter situation in Idaho is unique. There are three plants in the State, all of which are copper smelters, but only one was in operation during 1906. The first is the smelter at Mackay, in the Alder Creek district of Custer County, operated by the Macbeth lease. The second is in Loon Creek district of the same county, connected with the Lost Packer Mining Company. The company intends renewing operations at an early date. The only custom smelter in Idaho is at Ponderay, north of Lake Pend Oreille, in Kootenai County. This was first built as a lead furnace, and it seems that this part of the State could well afford one or more large lead smelters, but it was remodeled to treat copper ores. The owners intended using siliceous ores from the mines around Lake Pend Oreille and copper ores from Washington, but while the plant has been supposedly ready for years, it has never had a successful run. Many improvements were made in the treatment of ores at Pearl and near Boise, and a decided success was scored at the leaching plant of the Snowstorm Copper Company, in Shoshone County, but the Thunder Mountain district, in Idaho County, failed to make the rapid strides predicted. Plans were made for the railroad from Huntington to Lewiston, which would be beneficial to the Seven Devils Copper district of Washington County.

Idaho's gold production has never been of great importance compared with the other Western States, having hovered about the \$2,000,000 mark since 1883. In the last few years the output has been steadily growing less. The product comes principally from siliceous ore, but an important part is taken from placers, while small amounts come from copper and lead ores. During 1906, siliceous ore supplied nearly 60 per cent of the total gold; placers 30 per cent, and copper ore and lead ore nearly 5 per cent each. The total is made up from



every county in the State, except one: the chief producers arranged according to the value of the output being Boise, Owyhee, Idaho, Elmore, Custer, Lemhi, and Shoshone counties. Of the dredges, all of which had a most successful year, one is in Boise Basin, of Boise County, the second at Pierce, in Nez Perces County, and the third in Stanley Basin, of Custer County. Nearly 12 per cent of the placer gold is secured by this method. Over 1 per cent is taken out by drifting, and the rest by hydraulic mining, including sluicing. Both the lead ore and copper ore of the Coeur d'Alene region have relatively small amounts of gold, while the lead ore of Blaine and Lemhi counties and the copper ore of Custer County have decidedly larger percentages. The placers had a successful year, and although the gold derived from siliceous ore was somewhat less than during the preceding year, there was great activity in many of the gold camps. While the greatest of these produced nearly 40 per cent less than during 1905 on account of the installation of a new process of treatment at De Lamar, in Owyhee County, other gold camps flourished, notably the mines of the Atlanta district, in Elmore County, and the Golden Sunbeam mine in Custer County. There was a sensational strike of sylvanite in the Murray district, which did not fulfill expectations during 1906. The Pierce district, of Nez Perces County, recorded an active and productive year. Initial shipments of stibnite, from Shoshone County, were made to the smelter. These were rich in gold as well as silver.

The 1906 silver production of Idaho, over 82 per cent of which was refined from the Coeur d'Alene lead ores, was slightly in excess of the previous year, but the total value of the output was greatly enhanced by the high price paid for the metal. For twenty years the production of silver has been steadily increasing, and its value now represents one-fourth of that of the metal output of the State. Another important source of silver is the rapidly increasing amount of copper ore. Siliceous ore, mostly from Silver City, in Owyhee County, represents over 8 per cent. The amount derived from placers is negligible. There will be a marked improvement in the silver-lead output when what is called the North Side or Murray district, in Shoshone County, has its railroad. There would have been a larger increase in the silver production had it not been for the closing down of Blaine County's largest producer. The Weimer property is bringing Fremont County into prominence as a producer of copper containing silver, and the Copper Queen mine, in Lemhi County, near Grant, Mont., made initial shipments of copper concentrates containing gold and silver.

## MONTANA.

The most important developments in the gold and silver mining industries in Montana in 1906 were closely connected with the great expansion of mining activity in Silverbow County. This county furnished about 90 per cent of the silver product of the State and more than 25 per cent of the gold output. The mining activity took the form of the organization of a large number of new mining companies, many of which undertook exploratory work on a large scale at once. This work is still in progress and the results can not be expected to be evident for a year or more in most cases. Some ore deposits were discovered east of Butte at shallow depth during 1906.

The large mining companies in Butte all had a prosperous year because of the high average prices obtained for copper and silver. They were all engaged in development work, both outside the known area of proved ore bodies and in sinking to greater depths inside this area. Thus the High Ore shaft is now 2,875 feet deep, having been sunk 400 feet during 1906, while several other mines have reached 2,400 and 2,600 feet in depth. Fortunately for the future of the mining industry in Butte, developments at these depths have been very satisfactory and continued activity and prosperity are assured.

In spite of this active development work production of gold and silver in Silverbow County decreased in 1906. This was due to various causes, but probably the most important factor involved was the fact that the high price obtainable for copper and silver led the mining companies to extract ore carrying less copper and correspondingly less silver and gold than ever before.

Fergus County holds second rank in the production of gold in Montana. Here the year was marked by the transfer of the Barnes King mine to a new company, which will proceed at once to developments on a large scale and the erection of extensive additions to the cyanide milling equipment.

In Madison County the gold and silver output of deep mines decreased, a fact that is to be explained by the closing down of the Revenue, Toledo, and Kearsarge mines. On the contrary, placer mining had a prosperous year in this county. Dredging operations on the famous Alder Gulch were very successful, and about 75 per cent of the placer gold recovered in the State came from this source. Electric power has recently been installed to operate some of the dredges, and the results have been quite satisfactory. Dredges are also at work in Powell, Park, and Jefferson counties. Placer mining continues by the ordinary sluicing and hydraulic methods in several counties, notably Missoula, Lewis and Clarke, Powell, Madison, Silverbow, and Flathead, but the output is slowly decreasing, except in Missoula County where a noteworthy increase has occurred in the last two years.



The decrease in the gold and silver output of the deep mines of Lewis and Clarke County was due largely to decreased activity in the Marysville district. New ore bodies were discovered in the Bald Butte district. There was considerable activity in a small way in the Vaughn district, at Rimini.

In Choteau County the treatment of gold ores by the cyanide process continued to be very successful in the region of the Little Rocky Mountains. The gold output of the county increased materially over that of 1905. The cyanide mill of the Ruby Gulch Mining Company, at Whitcomb, was enlarged to a capacity of 300 tons daily.

The most important events of the year in Jefferson County, were the closing of the Liverpool mine and the reöpening of the famous Elkhorn mine. The latter had a stimulating effect on mining in the Elkhorn district. The silver product of the county shows a decrease, but the gold output is practically unchanged.

In Broadwater County the year witnessed no important changes. The chief source of gold and silver production in the county is the Cedar Plains district, near Winston. In the Park district the cyanide plant on the Park-New Era Group was closed down.

The silver output of Granite County shows a decrease on account of the suspension of work, except by lessees at the Granite and Bi-metallic mines, at Granite. The First Chance district, near Garnet, continued as an important producer of gold and silver.

The year was uneventful in the Montana district, in Cascade County. Mining is now chiefly by lessees in this region. Near the close of the year orders were given for important improvements and enlargements at the smelter at Great Falls. It is expected to increase the capacity from about 3,500 to 5,000 tons daily.

In Park County, in the New World district, at Cooke City, two small smelters were erected during 1906 to supply a local market for the ores which have no means of cheap transportation to other markets. Development work in several mines was actively prosecuted.

In Deerlodge County, the Washoe smelter has been further enlarged. Originally built with a capacity of about 5,000 tons, the average daily capacity has been gradually increased until it is now 10,200 tons. The need of increased capacity is apparent when it is recalled that the Washoe smelter now handles, in addition to the ores of the Amalgamated and North Butte companies, the output of the Red Metal and Pittsburg and Montana companies, formerly treated in the M. O. P. and Pittsmont smelters, respectively. These smelters were both closed down during 1906, the one in July and the other in April. At the Washoe smelter electric power is replacing steam in nearly all parts of the establishment. One of the remarkable innovations successfully accomplished in this plant is the increase in the length of the reverberatory furnaces to over 100 feet. The blast furnaces are also of remarkable size, one being 87 feet long and 56 inches wide at the tuyères. It is planned to still further enlarge this furnace during the current year to a total length of 144 feet.



## NEVADA.

As was to have been expected, the State of Nevada shows a very marked increase in output of both gold and silver in 1906 over the previous year's record. Three counties of the State are now making an annual bullion yield of over a million dollars each—Esmeralda, Nye, and Lincoln. By far the largest amounts come from the camps of Goldfield, in Esmeralda County, and Tonopah, in Nye, both among the newer districts of the southern portion of the State. In fact, about 75 per cent of the gold and silver output of Nevada in 1906 came from these two mining districts. The most notable feature, doubtless, of the past year has been the exceptionally high grade of the ore shipped from some of the operating mines at Goldfield, where most of the work was done under the leasing system and only the best ore shipped, the remainder being left for subsequent local treatment. These camps in the southern part of the State were subject to unusually rapid development, the richness of the ores discovered having attracted suddenly a large population and many investors, so there was an abundance of money to carry on operations and provide equipment for the properties. This was fortunate, not only for the new camps, but also for many older ones throughout the State, many of which had been virtually idle for years because the access of population in southern Nevada provided an "overflow" which invigorated the older districts. As a result many old mines have been reopened and old districts revived. The building of new railroads was also, of course, an important factor in this renewal of mining activity. However, in these older camps mainly development work was carried on in 1906, not much ore having been shipped or bullion reduced.

During the past year there were upward of 150 mines which made a record of production in Nevada, nearly all of them quartz properties, but there are upward of 1,000 known mines which made no yield. Most of the gold output comes from Esmeralda County and most of the silver from Nye.

The largest producer of any camp in Nevada was Goldfield, Esmeralda County, and its increased output for the year was the most marked. While a number of mines were producing, by far the largest proportion of the output of the district was from the several mines of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company. The richest ore was shipped to smelters, but some thousands of tons were also milled. The average value of all the ore worked, very high grade and ordinary, was about \$118 per ton, which is an exceptionally high average when it is considered that nearly 50,000 tons of ore were smelted or milled. In this same county—Esmeralda—more or less production was shown from properties in the following districts: Aurora, Columbia, Sylvania, Lida, Gold Range, Wilson, Silver

Peak, Silver Star, Patterson, and Lone Mountain. There is a revival in the old Aurora district, where a few mines have been rehabilitated. Many years ago this was a very productive region.

Nye County comes next in importance to that of Esmeralda in point of output of precious metals, it having yielded most of the silver of the State during 1906. The districts in the county which are productive are Bellehelen, Bullfrog, Fairplay, Union, Silver Bow, and Tonopah. It is the last-named district which makes the largest output, nine or ten mines furnishing the bulk of the yield. Besides the large amount of silver upwards of \$1,000,000 in gold came from this camp. The ore treated was all shipped to smelter. Some of the companies have installed electrical power, and several have built large mills at Tonopah, or near by. In Manhattan, 50 miles north of Tonopah, most of the properties are in a prospective stage, though there are half a dozen producers, and plans have been formulated for reduction works. With milling facilities, many idle properties will become productive. In Bullfrog district Rhyolite is the center of activity. Railroads will shortly make this a productive section. Shipments were small in 1906, there being only four producers of note. In Round Mountain district the placers which are productive were worked by the dry-washing method. There are two quartz mills in the district.

Lincoln County, the third in rank of bullion yield, produced more ore than any other county in the State, though its grade was lower. There are about 16 producing mines in the county, these being distributed in the districts of Crescent, Ferguson, Eagle Valley, Pioche, Yellow Pine, and Searchlight. In Ferguson district is one of the largest gold producers in the State, ranking next to the largest mine at Goldfield and Tonopah. The district is for this reason the most productive in the county. The next in rank of productiveness is Searchlight, which is a center of activity and is the terminus of a branch railroad line of the Santa Fe Company. Four companies have 10-stamp mills and one has a 25-stamp mill. In Pioche district, an old one now being revived, a large amount of ore was shipped by one company. The district now has a railroad so that more mines will be operated in the future.

In Storey County, where the "Comstock" mines are situated, a very marked falling off in yield was shown by the records of the year. Unwatering the mines of the lode continues, but little progress was made during the year by reason of a temporary suspension of work for several months for lack of electric power and fuel. There are some 15 properties in the county which were more or less productive in 1906, but none of them made any very marked yield.

In Lyon County a number of properties are in process of development, and some yield was made for Devil's Gate and Chinatown, Silver City, Pine Nut, and Mason districts. There is some activity in Silver City and also in Mason district, from which latter place considerable copper ore is being shipped. Elko County has producing mines in Centennial, Maggie, Vandusen, Spruce Mountain, and Tuscarora districts. The first named is the most productive. In Churchill County the producing districts are I-X-L and Fairview, the latter being a new camp with a number of mines under development. At Hercules, Eastgate, and Wonder, especially the latter, a



number of mines are actively worked. Douglas County has very little product, all of it from Silver Lake district.

Eureka County has but two producing districts, Eureka and Cortez, and much of the output is from silver-lead ores. Reese River, Bullion, and Campbell districts, in Lander County, made more or less yield from a few mines. In Reese River district and Beowawe numbers of old mines are being reopened and new ones prospected. Humboldt County made a small yield from mines in Pueblo, Vicksburg, Kennedy, Star, and Buena Vista districts. In both Rosebud and Seven Troughs districts are a number of active mines not yet productive.

Washoe County has productive mines in Peavine, White Horse, and Washoe districts, the principal one being in the latter, where there is a large concentrator. In White Horse district the principal company has erected a large mill 6 miles distant near the Truckee River, and a railroad runs from Olinghouse to the main line tracks of the Southern Pacific. Electric power is used for the mill. White Pine County has active yielding mines in the districts of Gold Canyon, Hunter, White Pine, Newark, Osceola, and Black Horse. The largest proportion of gold comes from the latter camp. The silver-lead ores of old White district made a comparatively good yield. In Newark district only one mine is yielding.

The Walker Lake Reservation was thrown open for location in October, 1906, and this gave an impetus to prospecting over an area of approximately 375 square miles, though little effective development work was done during the year. Locations were made in Walker Lake, Walker River, Mount Grant, and Gillis district. In a number of other districts in Nevada more or less development work is in progress, so that it is probable that a much larger yield may be expected from the State in the future.



## NEW MEXICO.

The production of gold and silver from the mines of New Mexico during 1906 shows a gain as compared with the output of 1905, and reviewed as a whole, much progress was made in the mining industry; but the activity was more or less centralized in the operations of the larger companies of the southwestern portion of the Territory, including Grant, Socorro, Lincoln, Luna, Otero, Sierra, and Donna Ana counties.

There was a large decrease in the output from the placer mines, particularly in Colfax and Sierra counties, but the deep mines overcame this with a greatly increased tonnage, especially of copper ores in Grant County, which carry some gold and silver values.

In 1906, the bulk of the gold of New Mexico was won from dry or siliceous ores of Socorro and Grant counties. More silver was also extracted from siliceous ore than from all other sources in 1906, but there was a far greater increase shown in the silver product of copper ores than any other.

Grant County was the center of the greatest activity during the past year, both in mine development and general surface improvements. Increased shipments were made from the famous Sante Rita mines, from the Burro Mountain Copper Company's mines in the Burro Mountains, and from the mines of the Comanche Smelting Company at Pinos Altos. This latter concern is also to be credited with building concentrating and smelting works at Silver City and a narrow-gauge road between that place and the mines at Pinos Altos.

Socorro County is the second important mining county in New Mexico and ranks first in the production of gold, silver and zinc. In the Cooney district, the Last Chance mine was the largest producer. In fact, this mine was the largest gold and silver producing mine in the Territory. Two other important operators of this district are the Enterprise Mining Company and the Mogollon Gold and Copper Mining Company, the latter owning the noted Cooney mine.

The Magdalena district, situated at Kelly, about 20 miles west of Socorro, is the more important of the two districts and the source of almost the entire zinc output in New Mexico, but produces a comparatively small amount of gold and silver.

Sierra County holds the third position as a producer of precious metals, but the 1906 totals show a considerable decrease as compared with 1905, due to the small amount of placer returns from the Pittsburg district around Shandon, about 25 miles east of Hillsboro. The Empire Gold Mining and Milling Company, operating the Bonanza mine at Hillsboro, in the Las Animas district, spent a portion of the year in remodeling their 20-stamp plate and amalgamation mill, yet increased their output. Both the Bromide district, about Lake Valley, in the southern end of the county, and the Black Range district,

near Fairview in the northwestern portion of the county, produced some gold and silver.

Lincoln County, the fourth producer of precious metals in 1906, more than doubled its total gold and silver output of 1905, but, as in the other counties, there was a considerably diminished production from the placer mines, owing to a scarcity of water. Most of the mining activity during 1906 was centered in the Bonito district, in the southwest portion of the county, and in the White Oaks district, where the North and South Homestake mines were the chief producers. The ore is handled by a 20-stamp mill on the latter property. In the former district, at the Hopeful mine, much ore was extracted from open-cut workings and reduced in Huntington mills. Several other properties were actively developing during the year.

Colfax County, once the banner placer county and second only to Socorro County as a gold producer, has dropped to fifth position within two years. The entire product for 1906 was won from the placers of the Moreno district.

Some gold was produced during the year from the New Placers district, in Santa Fe County, and smaller amounts from San Miguel, Otero, and Luna counties.

## OREGON.

There was very little change in the mineral output of Oregon in 1906 when compared with the previous year. There are now about 280 productive mines in the State, of which over 200 are placers of various kinds, the rest being deep mines. No new districts of importance have recently been found or opened, the bullion continuing to come from older districts. Baker County is still the most productive one in the State, followed by Josephine and Lane, and then by Jackson. None of the others yielded in 1906 as high as \$100,000. The most gold from siliceous ores is from Baker County, and the most gold from placers is from Jackson County. As to these placers the most productive kind are those worked by hydraulic process, about seven-tenths of the placer output coming from this class of properties. The most productive of these hydraulic mines are in Jackson County, the one making the greatest yield of the year being at Jacksonville. The greatest number of placers is at Foots Creek district. There was a good water supply during the season of 1906, which accounts for the excellent ratio of yield of the placers of the State. Josephine and Lane counties combined did not fall but a few thousand behind Jackson in output of placer gold.

Some decrease of output is shown in the quartz mines of eastern and western Oregon. The output of siliceous ores was much less than in 1905.

The largest producing district in the State is Cracker Creek, in Baker County. Cornucopia is also another district of steady production, also in Baker County. In this same county mines are being operated productively in the following districts: Baker, Virtue, Cracker Creek, Clarks Creek, Cable Cove, Cornucopia, Connor Creek, Durkee, Geiser, Burnt River, Paddy Creek, Rye Valley, Sumpter, Weatherbee, and Austin. Most of these are quartz, the placer production coming mainly from mines at Rye Valley, Burnt River, Clarks Creek, and Durkee districts. There are very few mines producing in Coos and Curry Counties. In Douglas County the quartz yield is from mines in Finch Creek and Dothan district mainly. The small productive placers are at Riddles, Olalla, Excelsior, and Myrtle Creek. In Grant County there was some activity in Canyon, Granite, and Quartzburg districts, the most productive being the latter. The placers which made any yield are in Canyon and Granite districts. In Josephine County the quartz mines show a reduced output for the year, some of the larger mines having done much less than the usual amount of work. The mines of Grave Creek district, both quartz and placer, were quite productive. There are numerous productive placers in Galice Creek district and some few quartz mines. In Sucker Creek and Josephine district the placers are the main producers. There are also numerous smaller placers which are yielding in Waldo, Picket Creek, Williams Creek, Murphy, and Wolf Creek districts. In Lane County the few producers are in Bohemian and Blue River districts. Malheur County has seven or eight producers, mostly placer mines. Union, Wheeler, and Wallowa counties have few producers, what there are being mostly small placers. There are large numbers of known mining properties in Oregon which are at present unproductive.



## THE SOUTH APPALACHIAN STATES.

During the year 1906 the total production of the precious metals in the Southern Appalachian States, as reported to the Director of the Mint, was valued at \$255,595.93. This may be subdivided into the production of gold, of which 10,773.40 fine ounces were reported, valued at \$222,705.94; and of silver, of which there were 25,496.12 fine ounces produced, which, at the coinage value of \$1.29+, give a value of \$32,889.99. The decrease in gold produced, as compared with the statistics for the preceding year, was equivalent to \$157,766.75, and of silver production to \$109,397.01.

The decrease of \$157,766.75 in gold is due mainly to reduced production in Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and to non-production in Maryland. The decrease in silver is mainly in Tennessee. As shown by the table, Virginia is the only State reporting increased production during the year as compared with 1905.

The greater proportion of the gold from the Southern Appalachians is from the placers and the siliceous ores of Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas, and of the silver from the copper ores of North Carolina and Tennessee.

### ALABAMA.

The production of precious metals in Alabama in 1906 was practically confined to gold and was derived entirely from siliceous ores, as no yield was reported either from placer mines or from copper or lead ores. The Hillabee Mining Company was the chief producer, and the decrease in output of gold and silver in Alabama for the year 1906, as compared with 1905, is due to the suspension of operations in most of the other mines.

### GEORGIA.

In 1906 the output of gold and silver in Georgia was considerably less than during 1905, although there is some prospect of improved conditions in 1907. Of the gold a little more than half came from the placer mines, and the remainder was extracted from siliceous and from copper ores, nearly in the ratio of 5 to 1. The silver production was chiefly from copper ores. Decrease in production for the year is chiefly due to suspension of operations, (a) For unknown reasons, (b) from scarcity of labor, or (c) during installation of enlarged or improved plants. The chief production was from the Dahlonega district, in Lumpkin County; the Seminole mine, in Lincoln County, and the two dredges in Lumpkin and White counties.

In Cherokee County a modern mill and cyanide plant are contemplated to replace the present mill and chlorination works of the Franklin mine. At the Etowah mine, in Lumpkin County, a 20-stamp mill and an electric power plant were in course of erection in

1906. Considerable development work has been done at the Franklin, Seminole, Standard, and Columbia mines.

#### MARYLAND.

Maryland has been nonproductive of the precious metals in 1906, with the exception of 66 fine ounces of silver reported during the year to the Director of the Mint. The decrease in production as compared with 1905 is \$16,887.39 in gold and 34 fine ounces of silver.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

The gold and silver production of North Carolina in 1906 was derived from placers, deep gold quartz mines, and copper mines, the greater part of the gold coming from the two former sources and of the silver from the copper mines. The gold and silver production decreased in 1906 as compared with 1905, according to reports to the Director of the Mint.

The most important production of gold was from the deep mines, notably the Iola, of Montgomery County, and from the Durgy mine, of Person County, and of silver from the latter mine, but mainly from the Union copper mine, of Rowan County.

Reduction plants were proposed for the Scarlet and Sawyer mines in Randolph County, a new 50-ton cyanide plant was installed at the Troy mine in Montgomery County, a 40-stamp plate amalgamation mill with 12 Wilfley concentrators was planned for the Gold Hill group of Rowan County, and a 50-ton mill was being erected for the Rudisill and St. Catherine mines in Mecklenburg County in 1906. Development work was notably pushed at the Emmons mine in Davidson County, the Iola in Montgomery County, the Union and the Gold Hill mines in Rowan County, the Colossus in Union County, and the Rudisill and St. Catherine mines in Mecklenburg County.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

The production of precious metals in South Carolina in 1906 was, as in previous years, confined almost exclusively to gold, and of this metal there was a decrease in output as compared with that of 1905. South Carolina produces no copper, lead, or zinc ores, and but very little gold and silver from placer mines.

The Blackmon and Haile mines of Lancaster County produced over 97 per cent of the output of the precious metals for the State in 1906. Total costs of production have been brought in the plant of the latter mine to \$1.60 per ton, and to this nicety of operation much of the success of the famous Haile mine is due.

#### TENNESSEE.

The output of gold and silver in Tennessee in 1906 was, as in preceding years, chiefly incidental to the extensive mining and smelting of the copper ores of the famous Ducktown district, in Polk County, in the extreme southeastern portion of the State. The yield of gold from this State and source is insignificant, but the silver output is of some importance.

The placers of Monroe County have yielded a small amount of gold annually, and the Unaka Mining and Development Company expect important returns from new dredges recently operating on Coker Creek.

#### VIRGINIA.

The production of gold and silver from Virginia in 1906 shows an increase for each metal over that for the preceding year. The output was entirely from the gold quartz deep mines and was chiefly from the Virgilina district of Halifax County. The capacity of the mill of the Gold Banks mine of this district will probably be doubled and an output may be expected from other mines nonproductive in 1906, notably the Tally-mill mine of the same district.



## SOUTH DAKOTA.

The year 1906 was prosperous for the mining interests of the Black Hills of South Dakota. The total production shows a slight decrease from the output of 1905, but this is due to the temporarily diminished mill capacity during 1906 while several large reduction plants were being overhauled and altered.

The placer output dropped off materially and now forms an almost negligible portion of the grand total.

Almost the whole production of South Dakota is derived from Lawrence County, and in that county the mining activity is confined chiefly to the districts surrounding Lead and Deadwood. Many of the companies have their mills and reduction plants at Deadwood.

In Custer and Pennington counties (the Southern and Central hills, respectively) there was less actual production than in former years, but the development work was carried on at some of the older mines. As a rule, the ores of these two counties are free milling.

The great Homestake mine, at Lead City, with its large mills, aggregating 1,000 stamps and with a daily capacity of 4,000 tons, made a substantial increase over the output of 1905. The ore, which is free-milling, is passed over four sets of amalgamating plates and the tailings are classified by cones, which make a sand product for the cyanide plants and a slime residue which was run to waste during 1906. But this residue is now piped to the great slime plant erected at Deadwood at a cost of about \$500,000, where a further saving is made by aid of large automatic sluicing filter presses.

Among the cyanide mills handling the refractory ores of the district there was a general tendency to adopt fine wet crushing in preference to coarse dry crushing, but there were two or three notable exceptions to this statement. Several new mills of large capacity were completed during the year.

The electric power plant at Pluma began to distribute power to the various mining and milling plants, furnishing this medium at a reduced cost and making possible the operation of some isolated properties which heretofore could not work at a profit with high cost of hauling fuel and ore.

The Standard smelter, at Rapid City, also resumed operations by blowing in one stack early in July and another a few weeks later. Several of the larger mines of the Northern Hills, and especially of the Bald Mountain section, shipped their higher grade refractory ores to this smelter. The completion of the Crouch railroad between Mystic and Rapid City has also been a factor in aiding this enterprise.

## UTAH.

The year 1906 was one of unusual prosperity in general mining in Utah, and the total value of the gold and silver production increased substantially during that year, just as it has for many years. This was due, to a large extent, to the advance in the market prices of the metals. However, there seems to be no great increase from mines which produce gold and silver alone, the majority of the output being obtained from the copper and lead ores. This source of supply will make a wonderful increase in the output of the precious metals in the near future, when several reduction works, now in course of construction, are completed. This construction work, together with the tendency to develop rather than tax the output of the mines, kept the Bingham properties from doubling their output, which was optimistically prophesied at the beginning of the year. Two other causes assisted in retarding the State's production—the first was the lawsuit between the farmers and the smelters south of Salt Lake City, and the second was the general car and fuel shortage—which seriously handicapped many properties. While the coal output of the State was greater during 1906 than during previous years, the various industries in Utah are said to consume 2,000 tons per day more than the State produces. It is true that the smelters treat large amounts of ore from surrounding States, but the immense coal deposits of the State should supply all demands. The Garfield Smelting Company completed and successfully operated its plant at Garfield during the latter part of the year. The initial capacity was 800 tons, but this will be increased. The plant of the Utah Smelting Company, near Ogden, was also finished. The immense mills of the Boston Consolidated Mining Company and the Utah Copper Company were in course of construction 15 miles west of Salt Lake City. These improvements, as well as the systematic development carried on, will show results in coming years in both precious and base metals.

The total value of the gold and silver in 1906 was greater than ever before recorded in the State. Gold is secured principally from copper ore, which yields nearly one-half of the product and is well divided between the Bingham district of Salt Lake County and Tintic district of Juab County. The copper-lead ore and lead ore are also important sources. Gold from siliceous ore, which was about one-fourth the total output, is derived largely from Boxelder, Piute, Sevier, and Tooele counties. The production of these counties was normal, with the exception of Piute County, where the largest mine had reverses. The production from placers is unimportant.

The value of Utah's silver in 1906 represents one-fourth of the total value of the ore. This was a slight increase over the output of the previous year. Juab County furnished nearly 40 per cent of the amount, Summit County over 30 per cent, and Salt Lake County



about 20 per cent. The total is derived from a complexity of ores. Nearly one-third comes from copper-lead ore. The other three important sources are copper ore, lead ore, and copper-lead-zinc ore, each of which supplies approximately 20 per cent of the year's silver.

Among the important events of the year was the uncovering of a body of ore of shipping grade in the Cactus mine, which is the most important producer in Beaver County. There was unusual activity and progress in the Star, Rocky, and Beaver Lake districts. This section was for many years in bad repute, but development has shown that it deserves favorable recognition. With the possible exception of the reliable camps of Bingham and Tintic, more was heard concerning Beaver County than any other locality in the State. Four years ago there were 3 producers: there were 13 in 1906, a fact that speaks well for the progress of the county.

Probably the most interesting as well as productive operations of the State were carried on in the Bingham district, where more ore is mined than from any other locality. While many of the mines produce high grade ore, the large tonnage comes from the low grade copper-bearing porphyry, which is handled by the steam shovel and shipped to concentration mills. For this purpose new and larger mills are nearing completion at Garfield, within easy reach of the new smelter. Over 4 per cent of the value of these concentrates is in gold and silver, so that when the steam shovels, mills, and smelters get into perfect running order the production of Bingham will more nearly approach the other large copper districts of the country, and the gold and silver will increase accordingly. The camp at Alta, also in Salt Lake County but east of Salt Lake City, pursued vigorous development work and made a noteworthy production of mixed ores.

The Ontario drain tunnel, which will unwater nearly all the mines of the Park City region, was not driven to completion in 1906, and consequently the mines are restricted in the production of ore in the lower levels. They, however, opened up important ore bodies above water level and succeeded in making a good increase in the total value of the ore treated. This was due to an increase in the amount of lead and the shipment of zinc middlings, which contain good values in silver. There were slight decreases in gold and silver which were more than offset by the other increases. Much consolidation has been going on in the vicinity and a greater output is expected, particularly when the mines are unwatered.

Mercur, in Tooele County, always supplies an important percentage of the gold output of Utah, and in 1906 the camp contributed about one-sixth. Stockton and the North Tintic district of Tooele County yield gold and silver from lead and zinc ores. While nearly all the silver of Tooele County is derived from the mixed ores of copper, lead, and zinc, these ores contain little gold, and 96 per cent of the output of gold in the county was secured from Mercur. This district is establishing a record for the economical treatment of large quantities of low-grade gold ore.

The old Tintic district of Juab and Utah counties, the second in importance in the State, shared the general prosperity and made a production of over 15 per cent increase in total value. While there was a substantial addition to the silver and lead output, the gold and copper decreased considerably. The majority of the gold and silver is derived from copper and copper-lead ores. The age of the district,



a glance at the number of mines producing, the large percentage of dividend payers, as well as the steady development work and number of new producers, make Tintic a district of vast importance. The various mines of the locality have an immense amount of ore which is of too low a grade for shipment at the present freight rate. The mine owners are working toward a reduction of this rate, which would result in a wonderful increase in the production of the district.

There was great activity and a wonderfully increased production from Utah County, where the two most prolific sections are American Fork and the eastern part of the Tintic district. Both these districts shipped quantities of lead ore, nearly one-half the value of which was in gold and silver.

Productions came from other localities in the State, such as Dixie in Washington County, but all the large producers are within 60 miles of Salt Lake City. The State upheld its past records and has a bright future.

## WASHINGTON.

The mining industry in the State of Washington was rather inactive in the year 1906, and a very general falling off in yield of gold and silver was manifest. The decrease is quite material and is mainly due to the fact that several former producers were kept in a stage of development only, and that other properties were holding back their ores until cheaper methods of shipment were provided. Stevens County continues to be the leading producer of gold and Ferry County of silver. The larger proportion of the producing mines are deep ones, and the majority yield gold, though there are a number of copper, lead, and silver producing properties. There are many known mines in Washington, some of which have been more or less worked for years while others are only partly developed. It is found that somewhat less than 10 per cent of the total number of these made any production to speak of in 1906, and most of those which did show a lessened output as compared with the previous year. The placer mines are comparatively unimportant and are most productive in Whatcom County, but even there the number is small. Of producing quartz mines there are more in Stevens, Ferry, and Okanogan counties than elsewhere. In the latter county there are more known nonproductive mines than in the other counties of the State.

While, as stated above, Stevens is by far the most productive county of Washington, the mines which were yielding in 1906 were not numerous. It yielded the most gold and all the lead, but Ferry County exceeded it in silver output, as did Snohomish in copper. The yield of this county in gold was materially less than in 1906. The largest gold producer is in Pierce Lake district, but other producing districts are Chewelah, Deer Trail, Marcus, Kettle Falls, Northport, and Springdale. The District of Republic in Stevens County, brought it to second place among the producers of the State, though comparatively few of the Republic district mines were worked during the year, the cost of shipment of ore to the smelters being considered excessive and beyond the capacity of the mines to bear.

Generally speaking, the ores of Washington are not free-milling, and have to be shipped to smelters for treatment. Owing to smaller number of railroad lines which come near the mining districts, only higher grade ores may be shipped to a profit. The character of most of the ores is also such that the smelter charges are somewhat high.

Until better transportation facilities are provided, many hundreds of known mines in the State must remain unproductive.

## WYOMING.

The great falling off in the production of gold and silver in Wyoming during 1906 is due to decreases in gold production in Fremont County, and in both gold and silver in Carbon County. In the former county all of the mines show a reduced output, and one large producer was idle throughout the year.

The bulk of the precious metal production of Wyoming has been derived from the copper in Carbon County as a by-product. In turn, the copper mines of this county were dependent on the smelter of the Penn-Wyoming Company, at Encampment. Therefore, when this company's plant was partially destroyed by fire early in 1906, and before the company had begun operations, the output of this section—the chief source of Wyoming's production in 1905—was cut off. The company began immediately to replace the burned structures, but did not complete them till the spring of 1907. This corporation is also building a railroad from Walcott, on the Union Pacific, to Encampment, via Saratoga. When completed this will be of very great service to the mines of the entire district. In spite of the above-mentioned disaster, considerable progress was made in development work in the mines of Carbon County.

The placer product for 1906 also decreased considerably from the 1905 totals, but increased development work preparatory to the starting of several new placers seems to promise an increased output for 1907.

Much interest was manifested during the year in the Wood River district, in Bighorn County, where active work is progressing on several good prospects. This district made no shipments during 1906, but will be prepared to do so as soon as transportation facilities are afforded.

Probably more attention has been given the Copper Mountain district, 15 miles northeast of Shoshoni, than any other locality in Wyoming during 1906, because of several new strikes and renewed prospecting as well as development work by the larger companies.



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## PART III.

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PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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# PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN 1906.

[Arranged Geographically.]

## NORTH AMERICA.

### BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The preliminary summary of the mineral production of Canada, issued by the geological survey of that country, states that British North America in 1906 produced gold to the value of \$12,023,932, equivalent to 581,657 fine ounces. The production was, therefore, 125,121 ounces less than that of the preceding year. Of the total amount the Yukon yielded \$5,600,000.

The outturn of silver in 1906 was 8,568,665 ounces, valued at \$5,800,044 at the average New York price in 1906. This valuation is somewhat higher than that given in the Canadian report. The silver yield in 1906 exceeded that of 1905 by 2,593,790 fine ounces, or in value \$2,155,344, partly due to increase in price.

The decrease in gold production is ascribed to the continued falling off in the Yukon placer production, which reached its maximum in 1900. The decrease in gold was nearly 18 per cent. The increase in silver was nearly 49 per cent.

Ontario has assumed the first place in Canada as a silver-producing province owing to the development of the Cobalt district, the ore from which is exceedingly rich.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

From the Annual Report of the Minister of Mines of British Columbia for 1906 it is learned that in 1906 that country produced \$5,579,039 worth of gold, or 269,886 fine ounces, a decrease of 15,643 fine ounces as compared with the yield of 1905. Of the total output in 1906 the placer gold amounted to 45,859 and the lode to 224,027 fine ounces.

The silver production in 1906 was 2,990,262 fine ounces, valued at \$1,897,320, a decrease of 449,155 fine ounces from the amount produced in 1905, which was 3,434,417.

Up to and including 1906 British Columbia has produced placer gold to the value of \$68,721,103 and lode gold worth \$41,015,697, a total of \$109,736,800. The total silver yielded by this country is valued at \$25,586,008.



## NOVA SCOTIA.

The report of the department of mines of Nova Scotia for the year ending September 30, 1906, shows that the gold yield of that province in the period named amounted to 15,046 fine ounces of the value of \$311,028. There was a decrease in production in 1906 as compared with 1905 of 504 fine ounces.

From 1862 to 1906, inclusive, Nova Scotia has yielded \$16,150,283 worth of gold, or 781,270 fine ounces.

## CANADIAN ORE.

## A THRIVING MINING CAMP—OUTPUT INCREASING.

Consul E. A. Wakefield, of Orillia, Canada, says that the development of Cobalt camp as a silver district has been exceedingly rapid.

In 1905 and 1906 a tremendous amount of prospecting and development work was done, and the vast value of the ore shipped placed Cobalt in its position as one of the world's rich silver districts. In 1904 there were four shipping mines, the output being 150 tons of ore, valued at \$136,218. In 1905 there were additional mines which shipped ore, the total output amounting to 2,144 tons, valued at \$1,468,524. In 1906 many other properties sent out ore, the shipments totaling 5,129 tons, valued at \$3,900,000. These figures include the cobalt, nickel, and arsenic values in the ore, for which in many instances little or nothing was paid to the shipper. In considering the above figures it must be noted that they represent only the ore shipped. The actual production of the camp was much greater, as large quantities of ore were stored on several properties.

Most of the ore is shipped to smelters near New York. Ore which in any other camp would be considered high grade is thrown in the dumps at Cobalt on account of the high freight rates to the smelters, making it unprofitable to ship. Thousands of tons of low-grade ore now on the dumps could be shipped a short distance at a profit to the owners. The record of the first six months of 1907 shows shipments of 6,431 tons of ore, valued at \$4,900,000, as against 5,150 tons for the whole of 1906, valued at \$3,900,000.

## MEXICO.

Mexico, according to information furnished by Mr. David E. Thompson, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States, in answer to this Bureau's interrogatories, produced in 1906 gold to the value of 37,184,550.96 pesos, the peso being equivalent to 75 centigrams of pure gold; this valuation would represent 27,888.413 kilograms, equal to 896,615 fine ounces, of the value in United States money of \$18,534,677. The output, therefore, amounted to 117,434 ounces in excess of the yield of 1905.

According to the same source of information, the silver product was 1,717,737.724 kilograms, valued at 74,161,363.50 pesos (Mexican currency). This product represents 55,225,268 fine ounces which, at the average New York price of silver in 1906, would give a market value of \$37,381,432. The output of silver, consequently, showed a decrease of 9,815,597 fine ounces from the yield of 1905, which amounted to 65,040,865 ounces.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

This Bureau assumes that the production of the precious metals in the Central American States is represented by their exports which, in 1906, were as follows:

State.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Commercial value.
	<i>Fine ounces.</i>		<i>Fine ounces.</i>	
Costa Rica.....	16,628	\$343,724	354,357	\$239,861
Honduras.....	6,160	127,331	1,253,803	848,687
Guatemala.....	69	1,428		
Nicaragua.....	42,514	878,837	257	174
Panama.....	138	2,858	4,197	2,841
Salvador.....	26,923	556,555	57,545	38,952
Total.....	92,432	1,910,733	1,670,159	1,130,515

All the exports of the precious metals from the Central American States in 1906 appear to have gone to the United States.

## COSTA RICA.

Replying to this Bureau's interrogatories, Mr. John S. Caldwell, American consul at San Jose, states that Costa Rica in 1906 produced gold to the value of \$297,926, equivalent to 14,412 fine ounces, all of which was exported to the United States.

The figures furnished by the United States Bureau of Statistics show that gold bullion of the value of \$343,724, equivalent to 16,628 fine ounces, was imported from Costa Rica during 1906, which figures are accepted as the gold product for that year.

The silver yield is stated to have amounted to \$239,861, or 354,357 fine ounces, exported to the United States in the form of bullion.

## HONDURAS.

Mr. W. E. Alger, United States consul at Tegucigalpa, in answer to this Bureau's interrogatories, states that Honduras exported gold in 1906 to the value of \$36,750 and silver worth \$325,286. But according to the statement of the United States Bureau of Statistics, the exports into the United States from Honduras in 1906 were—

Gold ore.....	\$74,794
Gold bullion.....	52,537
	127,331

While the silver exports were—

In ore.....	571,751
Refined silver.....	276,936
	848,687

Neither Germany nor the United Kingdom received any gold or silver from Honduras in 1906. Consequently the exports to the United States are assumed to have represented the entire production of that country in the year under examination which, deduced from the values given, would be in the case of gold 6,160 fine ounces, and silver 1,253,803 fine ounces.



## GUATEMALA.

The United States Bureau of Statistics reports that the imports of gold in ore and base bullion into the United States from Guatemala in 1906 was \$1,428, equivalent to 69 fine ounces. No silver was imported.

## NICARAGUA.

According to the figures furnished this Bureau by the United States Bureau of Statistics the value of the imports of gold into the United States from Nicaragua in ore and base bullion during 1906 was \$878,837, or 42,513 fine ounces, and the imports of silver, commercial value, \$174, equivalent to 257 fine ounces.

## PANAMA.

The imports of gold bullion into the United States from Panama during 1906 was valued at \$2,858, or 138 ounces of fine gold, and the value of silver contained in ore imported was \$2,841, or 4,197 fine ounces.

## SALVADOR.

From the same source the value of gold imported into the United States from Salvador during 1906 was \$556,555, or 26,923 fine ounces, and the commercial value of the silver imported was \$38,952, equivalent to 57,545 fine ounces.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

## COLOMBIA.

According to statements furnished by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States, this country in 1906 imported gold ore and bullion from Colombia to the value of \$1,351,409 and silver ore and bullion to the value of \$30,641.

The Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom in 1906 shows that Great Britain in that year received from Colombia gold bullion to the amount of 43,457 standard ounces, or \$823,475, and silver to the amount of 591,267 standard ounces, worth \$370,206, and silver in ores, etc., valued at £23,805, equivalent to \$115,847.

The only imports of the precious metals from Colombia into Germany were 24 kilograms of gold to the value, on the assumption that it was fine, of \$15,950.

The total exports of gold from Colombia in 1906 were therefore valued at \$2,190,834 and the silver at \$516,694, which amounts are assumed to represent her entire production during the year under examination and are equivalent, respectively, to 105,982 and 763,335 fine ounces.

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Mr. Donald Mitchell, United States vice-consul at Georgetown, in reply to this Bureau's interrogatories, states that British Guiana in 1906 produced 91,866 ounces of gold, of the value of \$1,607,655, equivalent to 77,770 fine ounces; the amount reported was therefore



0.847 fine. The yield in 1905 having been 81,789 fine ounces, there was a decrease of 4,019 ounces.

British Guiana produces no silver.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER OBTAINED IN BRITISH GUIANA DURING THE UNDER-MENTIONED YEARS.

Years.	Gold.	Silver. <sup>a</sup>	Value.
	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	
1897-98.....	121,490	-----	\$2,065,330
1898-99.....	113,114	-----	1,922,938
1899-1900.....	112,789	-----	1,917,413
1900-1901.....	114,102	-----	1,939,734
1901-2.....	101,332	-----	1,722,614
1902-3.....	104,526	-----	1,776,912
1903-4.....	90,336	-----	1,535,712
1904-5.....	95,864	-----	1,629,688
1905-6.....	94,363	-----	1,604,171
1906-7.....	85,505	-----	1,453,585

<sup>a</sup> Nil.

### DUTCH GUIANA.

Replying to this Bureau's interrogatories, Mr. W. H. Bradley, United States consular agent at Paramaribo, states that Dutch Guiana in 1906 produced 1,188.205 kilograms of gold, of the value of \$689,159. As the valuation represents 1,036.953 fine kilograms, the quantity of gold reported was only 0.872+ fine. The valuation given represents 33.338 fine ounces. The yield in 1905 having been 30,597 ounces, there was an increase in 1906 of 2,741 ounces.

### FRENCH GUIANA.

Mr. Henry White, United States minister at Paris, submits to this Bureau the final figures of the production of gold in French Guiana for 1905, viz, 3,568 kilograms, valued at 9,636,000 francs, or \$1,859,748, representing 2,798 kilograms, or 89,955 fine ounces.

In the absence of any official figures for 1906 these figures are repeated.

### VENEZUELA.

Venezuela publishes no statistics of her production of the precious metals; consequently recourse must be had to the statements of imports of gold and silver into the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany to form an estimate of the production in 1906.

According to the United States Bureau of Statistics, the gold bullion imported from Venezuela during 1906 was valued at \$25,291, equivalent to 1,223 fine ounces.

Neither the United Kingdom nor Germany imported any precious metals from Venezuela during 1906.

### ECUADOR.

This Bureau has received from Mr. Herman R. Dietrich, consul-general at Guayaquil, the figures showing the production of gold and silver in Ecuador for 1906, which are as follows: Gold, \$294,215,

representing 14,233 fine ounces, and silver, \$9,200, representing 13,592 fine ounces.

BRAZIL.

From official sources it is learned that the exports of gold from Brazil in 1906 amounted to 4,548 kilograms, as against 3,871 kilograms in 1905, in which year the exports as reported were 0.795 fine. Assuming that the exports in 1906 were of the same fineness, their fine contents were 3,615.66 kilograms, worth \$2,402,956, equivalent to 116,243 fine ounces. In the absence of any particulars regarding the production of the gold mines of Brazil, this Bureau assumes that the amount of gold exported represented the entire output of the country.

Brazil produces no silver.

PERU.

THE MINERAL STATISTICS OF PERU FOR 1905.

[From The Mining Journal, London, March 2 and September 7, 1907.]

The following table shows the mineral production of 1905, as compared with the two previous years:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1903-----	1,078.3	170.8
1904-----	601.4	145.2
1905-----	776.6	191.5
1906-----	1,247	230.3

GOLD.

The total production for 1905, contributed by eleven departments, amounts to 24,968 ounces troy of fine gold. Of the above, 74 per cent was sold in the metallic state, while the remainder was contained in ores, mattes, sulphides of silver, and silver and lead bars. After this year (1907) there should be a considerable increase in the production of gold, as preparations are being made to dredge the River Inambari, province of Carabaya, on a large scale. Moreover, there is great enthusiasm for opening up the extensive alluvial deposits of the valley of the River Nuciniscato, a tributary of the Inambari, as well as to exploit the abundant deposits of Pataz and Sandia. Toward the same end, in a subsidiary degree, will contribute the increased production of the auriferous copper mattes of Cerro de Pasco and Yanli, the probable systematic exploration of the placers of the Chuquicara River, in the province of Pallasca, and the possible opening up of a number of auriferous quartz veins, like those of Palpa and Nazca, which only await foreign capital for their development.

The production for 1906, contributed by twelve departments and thirty districts, amounts to 40,102 troy ounces, or 15,134 ounces more than in 1905.

SILVER.

The production of fine silver for 1905 amounts to 6,156,044 ounces troy. Of this quantity, 54.1 per cent was contained in raw ores, 40.6 per cent in intermediate metallurgical products, and 5.3 per cent in the metallic state sufficiently pure for coinage and other purposes.

Statistics show that smelting is gradually replacing leaching, just as the latter gradually replaced amalgamation. No doubt the production of silver will continue to increase in a marked way, as the numerous workers in the mining districts of Castrovirreyna, Caylloma, Santiago de Chuco, Recnay, Yanli, and Cerro de Pasco are increasing and improving their methods of production, helped by English, North American, and national capital.

The production of fine silver for 1906 from twelve departments and thirty-two districts amounts to 7,404,238 troy ounces, an increase of 1,248,194 ounces on the returns of 1905.

Accepting the above figures as the product of Peru for 1905 and 1906, the value of gold would be \$516,134 and \$828,982, respectively, and the commercial value of the silver \$3,755,200 and \$5,011,900, respectively.

#### BOLIVIA.

This Bureau has received no official figures for the production nor for the imports and exports of the precious metals from Bolivia for 1906; therefore, in order to arrive at an approximate figure the amount of the exports plus the amount used for coinage in 1905 will be used temporarily as the production figures.

The British Diplomatic and Consular Report for 1907 states that the export of silver bullion from Bolivia in 1905 was valued at 3,699,394 bolivianos, and the export of gold bullion at 42,740 bolivianos. The British mint report gives the silver coinage of Bolivia in 1905 as 584,079 bolivianos in 50-centavo pieces, equal to 422,518 ounces of fine silver. The annual average value of the boliviano in 1905 was \$0.441, which would give the value of the silver exports in United States currency as \$1,631,433 (the annual average price of silver per fine ounce, for 1905 being \$0.61), representing 2,674,480 fine ounces; and the value of the gold exports as \$18,848, representing 912 fine ounces.

#### MINING IN BOLIVIA.

##### SILVER.

[From The British Diplomatic and Consular Report, 1907.]

Bolivia is no longer the great silver-producing country that it used to be. The little that is now produced comes from Huanchaca, and it would seem that even these famous mines are less prosperous than formerly.

##### GOLD.

The gold industry is also losing ground from year to year. The works at Chuquiaguillo have been closed down, as it appears the company has found the business unprofitable. Rich deposits and washings are said to exist, but owing to the abominable roads and to the long distances these are more or less unapproachable. Certainly it would be almost out of the question to erect any kind of machinery unless at an enormous cost.

#### CHILE.

In the absence of any information relative to Chile's production of gold and silver in 1906, the product of 1905 is repeated, viz: Gold, 45,886 fine ounces, value \$948,548; silver, 397,853 fine ounces, which, at the average price of silver for 1906 (\$0.67689), would give a commercial value of \$269,303.

#### ARGENTINA.

There are no exact figures available of the production of gold and silver in Argentina in 1906. In that year there was no exportation of the precious metals to either the United States or Germany, but the



annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom in 1906 shows that in that year Great Britain imported from Argentina 293 standard, or, approximately, 268 fine, ounces of gold bullion of the value of \$5,540; and 15,612 standard, or 14,440 fine, ounces of silver of the value of \$9,774.

URUGUAY.

Mr. Edward C. O'Brien, United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Uruguay, informs this Bureau that in 1906 that country produced 70 kilograms of gold to the value of \$31,740 in United States money; as this sum represents only 47.758 fine kilograms, or 1,535 ounces, the gold as reported was only 0.682 fine.

Uruguay produces no silver.

SOUTH AMERICA IN 1906.

[By J. W. HUTCHINS, Mining Engineer, from The Engineering and Mining Journal, New York, January 26, 1907.]

\* \* \* \* \*

It is interesting to note the statistics of the total gold productions of some of the countries of South America. Colombia is credited with \$895,000,000; Brazil, \$720,000,000; Bolivia, \$199,000,000; Peru, \$119,000,000, and Chile with \$33,000,000.—(This Journal, March 31, 1906). This makes a grand total of nearly \$2,000,000,000, about one-fifth of the total world's production. The figures are significant and suggest possibilities for further development and lucrative exploitation with modern economic methods.

\* \* \* \* \*

EUROPE.

RUSSIA.

In reply to this Bureau's interrogatories, Mr. John W. Riddle, United States ambassador and envoy extraordinary to Russia, states that that country in 1906 produced gold to the amount of 29,332.656 kilograms, of the value of 37,883,773.36 rubles. The United States' value of the quantity as reported would be \$19,494,483, which would represent 943,056 fine ounces. The output in 1905 having been 1,078,356 ounces, there was a decrease in production in 1906 of 135,300 fine ounces.

The silver output in the year under examination amounted to 5,169 kilograms of the value of 287,109 rubles. This weight is equivalent to 166,183 fine ounces.

NORWAY.

In reply to this Bureau's interrogatories, Mr. M. M. Langhorne, United States chargé ad interim at Christiania, states that Norway in 1906 produced 5,458 kilograms of silver; assuming that it was fine, its commercial value in United States money at the average New York price in 1906 was \$118,777, which represents 175,475 fine ounces.

Norway's gold production is so slight as to be a negligible quantity.

## SWEDEN.

According to information furnished this Bureau by Mr. Charles H. Graves, American minister at Stockholm, Sweden, produced 20 kilograms of gold, valued at \$13,300, and 1,007 kilograms of silver, of a commercial value of \$21,900.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. John Ridgely Carter, secretary of the American embassy at London, reports that Great Britain produced 48 kilograms of gold, British standard, or 44 fine kilograms, representing 1,414 fine ounces, of a value of \$29,200.

The silver produced was 4,614 kilograms, British standard, or 4,268 fine kilograms, representing 137,216 fine ounces, of a commercial value of \$92,900.

## GERMANY.

The refineries in the German Empire, according to official information received by this Bureau, produced in 1906 gold to the amount of 4,201.91 fine kilograms, from domestic ores, foreign ores, and domestic and foreign sweeps. The amount derived from foreign ores is ascribed to the country producing the ore, and that obtained from sweeps having already been taken up in the production figures, only the amount won from domestic ores, which amounted to 121 kilograms, is credited to Germany as production. The value of the yield was, therefore, \$80,413, which represents 3,890 fine ounces.

The total yield of silver by the refineries in 1906 was 393,442.06 fine kilograms, derived from the following sources:

	Kilograms.
Domestic ores -----	177,183.29
Foreign ores -----	156,277.32
Domestic and foreign sweeps -----	59,981.45

For the reasons given above, only the silver obtained from domestic ores is regarded as new production, consequently Germany's yield of silver in 1906 is placed at 177,183 fine kilograms, or 5,696,433 fine ounces of the market value of \$3,855.858, at the average New York price of silver per fine ounce in 1906.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Mr. George Barclay Rives, chargé d'affaires at Vienna, reports that Austria produced 247.783 kilograms of gold, valued at 762,049 crowns, which represents in United States currency \$154,406, equivalent to 7,469 ounces, or 232 fine kilograms.

The amount of gold produced from the Hungarian mines is reported as 3,703 fine kilograms, valued at 12,145,840 crowns (\$2,460,990), representing 119,050 fine ounces, making a total gold product of 3,935 kilograms, or 126,519 fine ounces, valued at \$2,615,400.

*Silver.*—The reported silver production of Austria was 42,625,435 kilograms, valued at 4,589,256 crowns, and from the Hungarian mines 13,633 kilograms, valued at 1,445,098 crowns. The total silver output is valued at 6,034,354 crowns, equal to \$1,222,681 (commercial value), representing 1,806,322 ounces, or 56,184 fine kilograms.



## FRANCE.

Mr. Henry White, ambassador of the United States at Paris, reports that the product of silver in France during 1905 was 27,700 kilograms, valued at 2,770,000 francs. This represents 890,555 fine ounces of a commercial value of \$602,800.

## SPAIN.

In reply to this Bureau's interrogatories, Mr. Wm. Miller Collier, United States minister at Madrid, states that the production of silver in Spain in the year 1906 was 126,424 kilograms of pure silver, representing 4,064,532 fine ounces, of a commercial value of \$2,751,200.

## ITALY.

Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, United States ambassador at Rome, reports that Italy produced in 1906 62 kilograms of gold, valued at 213,600 lire, representing 1,993 fine ounces, of a value of \$41,205.

The production of silver amounted to 20,916 kilograms, valued at 2,321,729 lire, representing 672,449 fine ounces, of the commercial value of \$455,195.

## GREECE.

No figures regarding the production of the precious metals in Greece during 1906 have been received at this Bureau, consequently the figures for the silver production of 1905 are repeated, viz, 25,786 kilograms, or 829,025 fine ounces, of a commercial value of \$561,200.

## TURKEY.

No information regarding the production of gold and silver in Turkey during 1906 has been received by this Bureau, therefore the figures for the production in 1905, reported by Mr. John G. A. Leishman, American minister to Turkey, are repeated for 1906, viz, 9 kilograms of gold, valued at \$6,000, and 37,874 fine ounces of silver, at a commercial value of \$25,600.

## SERVIA.

Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, United States consul-general at Bucharest, informs this Bureau that Servia in 1906 produced 90 kilograms of fine gold; its value would be \$59,814, which is equivalent to 2,893 fine ounces.

## ASIA.

## CHINA.

China publishes no statistics of her production of the precious metals, therefore in order to form an estimate of the amount it is necessary to have recourse to her exports of treasure.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill, American minister at Peking, reports that China imported gold in bars and dust to the value of 7,633 haikwan taels, and exported in bars and dust gold to the value of 2,264,053 haikwan taels in 1906.



In view of this statement this Bureau assumes that the net exports, viz, 2,256,420 haikwan taels, represents the production of gold in China in 1906. The average bullion value of the haikwan tael for the year was \$0.815, which would give a value in United States money of the net exports of \$1,838,982, equivalent to 88,961 fine ounces.

## KOREA.

In the absence of any official information regarding the product of gold in Korea in 1906, the figures for 1905 are repeated, viz, 108,844 fine ounces, valued at \$2,250,000.

## SIAM.

Replying to this Bureau's interrogatories, Mr. Hamilton King, United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Bangkok, states that Siam in 1906 produced 80 kilograms of gold. Assuming that it was fine, its value was \$53,168, which is equivalent to 2,572 fine ounces. As compared with the output of 1905 there was a gain of about 10 per cent.

Siam produces no silver.

## BRITISH INDIA.

From official sources it is learned that British India in 1906 produced 19,842 kilograms of gold (British standard), of the value of £2,571,598. This represents 18,188 kilograms, or 584,744 ounces of fine gold, valued in United States money at \$12,087,731.

From the same source the following corrected figures for 1904 and 1905 are submitted, viz: In 1904, 19,243 kilograms, valued at £2,366,099, and in 1905, 19,616 kilograms, value, £2,417,112.

Reducing the above to fine ounces and United States value, the corrected production figures for the years 1904 and 1905 would be, respectively, 17,639 kilograms, or 567,094 ounces, value, \$11,722,873, and 17,981 kilograms, or 578,089 ounces, value, \$11,950,160, which figures are adopted in the table of the world's production in this report.

British India produces no silver.

## JAPAN.

In answer to this Bureau's interrogatories, Mr. Luke E. Wright, United States ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Tokyo, states that Japan in 1906 produced 766,185 mommés, or 92,373 fine ounces, of gold, and 20,332,664 mommés, or 2,451,357 fine ounces, of silver, exclusive of the output of Formosa.

The final figures of Japan's gold and silver production for 1904 and 1905, which are quoted from the Twenty-second Statistical Report of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, are as follows:

Year.	Gold. <sup>a</sup>		Silver.	
	<i>Kwan.<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	<i>Kwan.<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Fine ounces.</i>
1904.....	736,137	88,739	16,328,575	1,968,573
1905.....	812,764	97,989	22,103,408	2,664,842

<sup>a</sup> It is evident that the gold production of Formosa is not included in this figure.

<sup>b</sup> The kwan equals 8.267 pounds, avoirdupois.

According to the Japanese Herald of January 19, 1906, quoted by the London Board of Trade Journal March 8, 1906, the gold and silver production of Japan and Formosa in the last two years was as follows:

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	<i>Mommés.<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Fine ounces</i>	<i>Mommés.<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Fine ounces.</i>
1904.....	1,180,969	142,632	16,432,821	1,984,674
1905.....	1,338,288	161,632	20,004,703	2,416,068

<sup>a</sup> The mommé is equal to 57.87 grains.

Assuming that the gold product of Formosa in 1906 was equal to that of 1905 (63,643 fine ounces), this Bureau estimates Japan's gold product for 1906 at 156,016 fine ounces, or 4,852.75 fine kilograms, of the value of \$3,225,137, and the silver at 2,451,357 fine ounces, or 76,247 fine kilograms, of the commercial value of \$1,659,300.

EAST INDIES.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.

The London Mining Journal of January 5, 1907, states that the product of gold of British New Guinea for the year ending June 30, 1906, amounted to 24,079 ounces, valued at £83,988, or \$408,728, representing 19,768 fine ounces.

The production of gold in the Federated Malay States, according to Mr. Craig W. Wadsworth, second secretary of the American embassy at London, for 1905 was 10,739 fine ounces, and for 1906 11,125 fine ounces.

No information has been received from Sarawak, or British North Borneo, regarding the production of gold for 1905 or 1906, and the product for 1904 is accordingly repeated for 1906, viz, 42,745 fine ounces.

The total production in British East Indies for 1906 was 73,638 fine ounces, valued at \$1,522,233.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

No information has been received at this Bureau regarding the gold product of the Dutch East Indies for 1906, consequently the previous year's figures are repeated.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA'S GOLD OUTPUT.

[From The Mining Journal, London, January 5, 1907.]

To the EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL:

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the output of gold for this territory for the year ending June 30, 1906, was 24,079 ounces, valued at £83,988. You will observe that there is a fair increase on last year's output.

There has been a new and very rich alluvial find on the Warrior River, which is to the northwest of and runs parallel to the Gira River, flowing into German New Guinea. Practically all the miners of the Yodda and Gira gold fields have left for the new find, and many have left very payable claims.

During the last few months there has been a little prospecting for copper on crown lands in the vicinity of Port Moresby. Three tons of surface ore were sent to Cooktown (Queensland), and it returned 35 per cent of pure copper; it also averaged 1 pennyweight of gold to the ton of ore. The same ore extends in patches on the surface over an area of about 15 square miles, and if the lode should be located it should be rich, but the present prospectors seem to be content to collect the surface stuff. I venture to say a developing syndicate with capital should do well here, as the country has been poorly prospected and mining in its infancy.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

R. M. DRUMMOND,  
*Commissioner for Mines.*

MINES DEPARTMENT, PORT MORESBY, PAPUA,  
November 6, 1906.

### FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

AMERICAN EMBASSY,  
London, September 2, 1907.

Sir: With reference to my letter of the 16th ultimo and to previous correspondence respecting the production of gold and silver in Great Britain and her colonies, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the quantity and value of gold produced in the Federated Malay States during the period from 1898 to 1906.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CRAIG W. WADSWORTH,  
*Second Secretary of Embassy.*

The Honorable GEORGE E. ROBERTS,  
*Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.*

### MEMORANDUM.

#### MANUAL OF STATISTICS.

With reference to my memorandum of June 26th last, accompanying Gold Return, I attach herewith a return of gold showing the value in sterling at £3 17s. 6d. per ounce, which appears to more nearly represent the value of the gold exported than the £3 5s. 0d. per ounce hitherto taken.

The value of £3 17s. 6d., which is only taken as an approximate average, is arrived at thus: Fine gold (or pure gold) of 1,000 fineness=£4 4s. 11½d. per ounce. During 1905 and 1906 the Raub mine, which is the principal exporter (at present the only exporter), exported gold of an average fineness of 0.910=£3 17s. 2d. per ounce, and 0.927=£3 18s. 9d. per ounce, the value of the gold having been taken at £3 17s. 6d. per ounce instead of £3 5s. has necessitated the recalculation of the number of fine ounces, and all the figures have, therefore, been revised accordingly.

R. G. EVANS,  
*For Senior Warden.*

### GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Year.	Perak.			Negri Sembilan.		
	Ounces.	Value in sterling at £3 17s. 6d. per ounce.	Fine ounces at £4 4s. 11½d. per ounce.	Ounces.	Value in sterling at £3 17s. 6d. per ounce.	Fine ounces at £4 4s. 11½d. per ounce.
1898.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1899.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1900.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1901.....	b 764.41	£2,962.20	697.20	576.50	£2,233.19	525.90
1902.....	b 548.43	2,125.30	500.20	198.80	770.70	181.80
1903.....	b 645.06	2,499.12	588.40	2,370.90	9,187.50	2,162.80
1904.....	b 1,669.05	6,467.11	1,522.50	2,150.70	8,333.19	1,961.90
1905.....	b 1,799.92	6,974.14	1,642.00	311.20	1,205.18	283.80
1906.....	b 1,057.52	4,097.18	964.70	410.60	1,591.10	374.50

<sup>a</sup> No figures available.

<sup>b</sup> Not exported; reported to have been bought by gold buyers in Tapale.



GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES—Continued.

Year.	Pahang.			Total.		
	Ounces.	Value in sterling at £3 17s. 6d. per ounce.	Fine ounces at £4 4s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per ounce.	Ounces.	Value in sterling at £3 17s. 6d. per ounce.	Fine ounces at £4 4s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per ounce.
1898.....	22,200.00	£86,025.00	20,251	22,200.00	£86,025.00	20,251
1899.....	18,507.00	71,714.12	16,883	18,507.00	71,714.12	16,883
1900.....	17,048.00	66,061.00	15,552	17,048.00	66,061.00	15,552
1901.....	23,948.00	92,798.10	21,846	25,288.91	97,994.11	23,069
1902.....	19,554.00	75,771.15	17,838	20,301.23	78,677.50	18,519
1903.....	12,579.00	48,743.13	11,475	15,594.96	60,430.10	14,226
1904.....	18,200.00	70,525.00	16,603	22,019.75	85,326.10	20,087
1905.....	9,661.10	37,436.00	8,813	11,772.22	45,616.12	10,739
1906.....	10,727.75	41,570.00	9,785	12,196.00	47,258.19	11,125

AUSTRALASIA.

GOLD.

According to the Annual Report of the Department of Mines of Western Australia for 1906, the several Australasian States produced 3,985,691 fine ounces of gold in 1906, as follows:

State.	Weight.	Value.	Value in United States money.
	<i>Fine ounces.</i>		
Western Australia.....	1,794,547	£7,622,749	\$37,096,108
Victoria.....	772,290	3,280,478	15,964,446
Queensland.....	544,636	2,313,464	11,258,473
New Zealand.....	534,609	2,270,904	11,051,354
New South Wales.....	253,987	1,078,866	5,250,301
Tasmania.....	60,023	254,963	1,240,777
South Australia and Northern Territory.....	25,592	108,707	529,023
Total.....	3,985,684	16,930,131	\$2,390,482

The value of the yield was \$82,391,400. The output in 1905 having been 4,156,692 fine ounces, of the value of \$85,926,450, there was a decrease in production in 1906 of 171,008 fine ounces, or \$3,535,050.

SILVER.

As a large part of the silver production of Australasia is exported in the form of concentrates, silver-lead ores, etc., it is exceedingly difficult to estimate the amount of the output.

The estimates for the several States are presented below in tabular form:

State.	Weight.	Commercial value.
	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	
New South Wales.....	8,686,423	\$5,879,753
Tasmania.....	3,324,734	2,250,479
New Zealand.....	1,032,398	698,820
Queensland.....	783,087	530,064
West Australia.....	282,145	190,981
Victoria.....	35,125	23,776
South Australia.....	93,334	63,177
Total.....	14,237,246	9,637,050

The output in 1905 having been 12,561,600 fine ounces, of the value of \$7,662,575, there was a gain in 1906 of 1,675,646 fine ounces, or in value, \$1,974,475, part of which was due to the enhanced price.

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

According to the Annual Report of the Department of Mines of Western Australia for 1906, that State produced 1,794,547 fine ounces of gold, of the value of £7,622,749, or in United States money \$37,096,108. The output decreased from that of 1905 by 160,769 fine ounces.

Since the discovery of gold in this State it has produced, up to and including 1906, no less than 15,641,784 fine ounces of gold, of the value of £66,442,075, or \$323,340,358.

The production of fine silver in 1906 amounted to 282,145 fine ounces, of the value of £37,612, or \$183,039.

#### VICTORIA.

Mr. John R. Carter, in answer to this Bureau's interrogatories, states that Victoria, in 1906, produced 772,290 fine ounces of gold, of the value of £3,280,478, or \$15,964,446. The fine ounces as reported would be worth \$15,964,651, slightly exceeding the valuation given.

The silver was slight, being only 35,125 fine ounces, according to the same authority, and worth £4,980, equivalent to \$24,235 in United States money.

#### QUEENSLAND.

The Report of the Under Secretary of Mines for Queensland for 1907 shows that in 1906 that colony produced 544,636 ounces of fine gold, of the value of £2,313,464. The decrease in production in 1906, as compared with that of 1905, was 47,984 fine ounces.

According to the same report, the silver production in 1906 amounted to 783,087 ounces, of the value of £101,693, equivalent in United States money to \$494,889. The yield of 1906 exceeded that of 1905 by 181,375 fine ounces.

The gold yield of Queensland to the end of 1906 is estimated at 15,145,885 fine ounces, of the value of £64,335,589, or \$313,089,144, and the silver at £1,166,452, or \$5,676,539.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand, in 1906, according to information furnished this Bureau by Mr. W. A. Prickitt, consul-general at Auckland, produced 563,843 ounces of gold, of the value of £2,270,904, or in United States money, \$11,051,354, equivalent to 534,609 fine ounces. The quantity as reported, therefore, was not fine.

The silver yield of the year under examination was valued at £143,598, or \$698,820, which would represent 1,032,398 fine ounces.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Annual Report of the Department of Mines of New South Wales for 1906 states that during the year under consideration that colony produced 253,987 fine ounces of gold of the value of £1,078,-



866, equivalent to \$5,250,301 in United States money. The yield as compared with that of 1905 showed a decrease of 20,280 fine ounces. The silver yield in 1905 and 1906 was as follows:

Classification.	1905.	1906.
Ingots and matte.....	£52, 196	£36, 431
Silver-lead ore, concentrates, etc.....	2, 441, 856	2, 826, 542
Total .....	2, 494, 052	2, 862, 973
In United States money.....	\$12, 137, 304	\$13, 932, 658

The report adds that particulars as to the exact quantity and value of the metals obtained from silver-lead ores mined in this State have been calculated independently from the various mining and smelting companies, ore buyers, etc., and the following statement shows the quantity and value of the silver, lead, and zinc obtained during the year 1906 from ores mined in this State:

Metals.	Quantity.	Value.
Silver.....ounces..	5, 575, 410	£ 735, 666
Silver.....tons..	79, 925	1, 350, 015
Zinc.....do..	1, 003	27, 293

In addition, 165,151 tons of concentrates were exported to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, the value obtained for the same being £1,876,834. The estimated gross metallic contents, based on average assays, is given hereunder, but it is, of course, impossible to say what proportion of the same was recovered:

Silver .....	ounces..	3, 111, 013
Lead .....	tons..	58, 683
Zinc .....	do..	33, 427

The total production of gold in New South Wales to the end of 1906 was 12,786,638 fine ounces, of the value of £54,314,152, equivalent to \$264,319,820.

The value of the silver, ingots, matte, sulphides, silver-lead, concentrates, and ore was £42,705,724, or \$207,827,406. It should be remembered this includes the lead.

SILVER, LEAD, AND ZINC.

[From The Annual Report of the Department of Mines, New South Wales, for the Year 1906.]

The following statement shows the estimated value of the products of the silver-lead mines of the State for the years 1903-1906:

Description.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Silver, silver-lead, concentrates, ores, etc.....	£1, 501, 403	£2, 065, 540	£2, 494, 052	£2, 862, 973
Lead (pig, etc) .....	38, 586	65, 961	α 2, 657	α 1, 084
Zinc (metal and concentrates).....	86, 587	117, 978	221, 155	292, 806
Total .....	1, 626, 576	2, 249, 482	2, 717, 864	3, 156, 863

<sup>a</sup> The Sulphide Corporation, the only company smelting silver-lead ores in this State during these years on any scale, exported all its bullion as silver-lead, the refining being done abroad. The product is therefore classed under heading "Silver-lead."



The production for 1906 thus shows an increase of £438,999 in value over that for the previous year, and the statement illustrates the remarkable progress made since the year 1903.

In explanation of the values quoted it has to be stated that the metallic contents of the major portion of the output from our silver-lead mines is extracted outside the confines of New South Wales, and that it is considered that this State is not entitled to take credit for the full value of the finished product. The value of the output is, therefore, arrived at by taking the net value of the ore concentrates, bullion, etc., as declared by the several companies to the customs department at the date of export from this State.

Particulars as to the exact quantity and value of the metals obtained from the silver-lead ores mined in this State have, however, been collected independently from the various mining and smelting companies, ore buyers, etc.

The following statement, therefore, shows the quantity and value of the silver, lead, and zinc obtained during the year 1906 from ores mined in this State:

Metals.	Quantity.	Value.
Silver.....ounces..	5,575,410	£735,666
Lead.....tons..	79,925	1,350,015
Zinc.....do....	1,008	27,296
Total .....		2,112,977

In addition 161,151 tons of concentrates were exported to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, the value obtained for same being £1,876,834. The estimated gross metallic contents, based on average assays, is given hereunder, but it is, of course, impossible to say what proportion of the same was recovered. In the case of the zinc contents the quantity has only been estimated where payment is allowed for same.

Silver.....ounces--	3,111,013
Lead.....tons--	58,683
Zinc.....do----	33,427

The actual value accruing to the Commonwealth (the separation of the metals being carried out in other States besides New South Wales) from the silver and silver-lead mines of this State during the year 1906 was, therefore, £3,989,811.

The Broken Hill field stands out preeminently as the chief center of mining activity in this State, and the average number of men employed during 1906 was 8,457. For a portion of the year under review, operations were restricted by underground fires and "creeps" at several of the mines, and the total quantity of ore raised and concentrates produced is accordingly less than in the preceding year. The companies, however, secured the full benefit of the increased prices of silver, lead, and spelter, and the results are most gratifying. The gross value of the output by the companies on this field during the year was £3,539,596, and dividends totaling £868,327 were paid. Up to the end of 1906 these mines have contributed an output valued at over £46,798,600, and distributed £11,957,935 amongst the shareholders. Although progress in the matter of the profitable treatment of the accumulated heaps of tailings has not been as rapid as anticipated, still good headway has been made, and henceforth operations may be expected to be conducted on an extensive scale.

### TASMANIA.

In reply to this Bureau's interrogatories, Mr. A. G. Webster, United States consul at Hobart, states that Tasmania in 1906 produced gold to the value of \$1,240,777, which would represent 60,023 fine ounces, which agrees with the statement of Mr. W. H. Wallace, secretary of mines.

Silver is produced and exported only in galena, and in 1906 the amount was 87,118 tons, valued at £462,443, equal to \$2,250,479, representing 3,324,734 fine ounces.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

According to the Annual Report of the Department of Mines of Western Australia for 1906, South Australia produced in that year 25,592 fine ounces of gold, of the value of £108,707, or in United States money \$529,023; and silver to the value of £12,982, or \$63,177, equivalent to 93,334 fine ounces. These figures include the production of the Northern Territory, as well as that of South Australia proper.

SILVER-LEAD SMELTING ON THE WEST COAST OF TASMANIA.<sup>a</sup>

By T. KAPP, General Manager Tasmanian Smelting Company, Zeehan.

Two fruitless attempts were made to establish this industry on the West Coast. One smelter was built at Argenton, about 4 miles from Zeehan, on the Zeehan-Strahan railway line; and another one about a mile from Zeehan, alongside the Zeehan-Dundas railway line. Both of those works were only in blast for a very short time and had to stop on account of financially unsatisfactory results.

In the year 1898 a third smelter was erected by the Tasmanian Smelting Company, Limited (a London company), about 2 miles from Zeehan on the Zeehan-Strahan Railway line. This company, after a long struggle against great difficulties, finally introduced silver-lead smelting into this field.

The problem to be solved was to treat economically the refractory ores of very low grade. It was found to be impossible for smelting works to exist on high-grade lead ores only, as European works, on account of their cheap wages and supplies, were able to reduce smelting charges on that class of ore to such an extent that the difference in freight which could be saved by shipping home the silver-lead bullion won from the ore instead of the ore itself was not big enough to counterbalance the higher costs of treatment here. The larger bodies of lower grade ores, on the other hand, which exist in the field are of such a refractory nature that their treatment offered great difficulties, and it remained a financial failure for some considerable time. The most objectionable component of this ore is zinc, which prevents the metallurgist smelting the ores in the usual manner—that is, for a silver-lead bullion, and a heavy matte, containing some lead and silver, for retreatment. The sulphur which is necessarily left in the ore after roasting it is nearly completely bound on zinc, and, consequently, the matte which results from the blast furnace smelting contains a high percentage of that metal, which makes it very light and prevents its separation from the slag. The matte, therefore, flows away with the slag and can not be saved.

It became a necessity to prevent this matte absorbing precious metals, and only since experiments in this direction became a success could these ores be treated without financial loss.

The business is carried on in the usual manner of custom smelters—that is, the smelting company buys the ores from the various mines, smelting them in consideration of a smelting charge, which is deducted from the gross value of the ores when paying for same to the mines.

The principal supplies of ore are received from the silver-lead mines around Zeehan itself and from the low-grade ore deposits of Rosebery, about 17 miles from Zeehan, on the Emu Bay Railway.

The following figures are taken from the government reports, as well as the Tasmanian Smelting Company's books, and refer only to the silver-lead ores of Rosebery and Zeehan, including the Mount Read district, the mines of which are not producing at present. They show how the establishment of smelters (which started to buy ore in October, 1898), not only reduced the export of ores to a minimum, but also increased the total ore output of the district to more than three times its former quantity. The quantity of ore which is still

<sup>a</sup> From the Annual Report of Zeehan School of Mines.



being exported—viz, 2,400 tons per year—is very high-grade and pure-lead ore, which for special reasons is sold to European smelters—

Year.	Ore bought by smelters.	Ore exported.	Total output.	Average lead con- tents of ore bought by smelt- ers.	Average silver con- tents of ore bought by smelt- ers.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>
1898.....	2,270	10,500	12,770	24.7	29.5
1899.....	15,436	11,460	26,896	23.2	32.9
1900.....	13,885	9,239	23,124	37.0	37.9
1901.....	9,368	7,256	16,624	45.4	36.8
1902.....	19,338	4,030	23,368	30.2	45.4
1903.....	26,212	2,400	28,612	29.7	43.8
1904.....	25,898	2,400	28,298	29.3	39.6
1905.....	39,863	2,400	42,263	22.6	34.4

The smelters originally were built for treating low-grade ores, and from the foregoing figures it is evident that during the first years only low-grade ores were bought, as the average lead contents is about 24 per cent and as the exported quantity of ore remained about the same as before. On account of the above-mentioned reasons the treatment of those low-grade ores proved a failure, and in 1900 a start was made to treat higher grade lead ores; and this was continued during 1901, when the average lead contents of the ore purchased was above 45 per cent. As pointed out before, the treatment of high-grade lead ores can not be profitable on this coast, and the smelting company had to fall back on experimenting with ores of lower grade. At the same time a then newly discovered process—the Huntingdon-Heberlein process—was brought into use, and with its assistance the difficulties of treating the low-grade ores were gradually overcome, with the result that 39,863 tons could be treated during the year 1905, with an average lead content of only 22.6 per cent. The silver contents of the ores bought during the eight years under review, although varying, does not show very great differences.

Here it may be mentioned that, in addition to the ores treated, metal-bearing fluxes are being used, and that during 1905 22,310 tons of such material were purchased in addition to the 39,863 tons of ore.

This makes a total of 62,173 tons material which was mined for the smelters and treated in this State during one year, as compared with a total of 12,770 tons of material which was, to the greatest part, exported in 1898 and treated in foreign countries.

The Tasmanian Smelting Company's original plant, erected for silver-lead smelting, contained three main departments, the crushing and sampling plant connected with an assay office, the roasting plant, and the blast furnace smelting plant. The whole is supplied with motive power by a central power station, and connected by a branch line with the Government line of railways from Zeehan to Strahan.

The general arrangement of the present works is still the same as originally, although some additions and alterations became necessary as an outcome of the various experiments which were carried on during the time the works have been in existence. The parallel siding connecting the smelters with the main railway line gives them an elevation of 90 feet above the line. On this siding a Howe weighbridge receives the trucks of ore delivered to the company. The scales are self-registering and facilitate weighing to the greatest extent.

After passing the weighbridge the track forks, one line carrying ores, etc., to the crushing and roasting department, while the other and lower one leads straight to the blast-furnace bins. Only ore which needs roasting and the necessary fluxes are carried along the top line; oxidized ores ready for smelting, and fuel for boilers, roasters, and blast furnaces, as well as fluxes, are carried over the lower line, which passes between the roaster building and the blast furnace bins.

The materials passing over the top line are delivered at the sampling mill. The operation of automatic sampling is here applied to the ore after it is



crushed into a suitable size. It first is fed into a 15 by 9 Blake crusher, then into two sets of Reliance rolls, and after being lifted it passes through a Bridgeman sampler, which cuts out an adequate proportion of the ore stream as a sample.

The bulk of the ore, after having passed the sampling machine, runs through chutes by means of gravity into trucks, which carry it into the respective bins, according to its composition.

These bins are constructed all along the roaster building and have a capacity of about 5,000 tons. In addition to the sampling mill, which is able to treat about 100 tons of material per shift of eight hours, there exists a newly erected crushing and drying plant of an equal capacity per shift. This plant is used mainly for flux and for ores which are delivered in a fine crushed state, and both of which contain a considerable amount of moisture, the latter being a detrimental factor in roasting. The material which is discharged from the drying plant is carried by a belt conveyor into whatever bins may be chosen for it from the above-mentioned bin system along the roasting plant. All the so-called roaster bins, which are, of course, charged from overhead, have, on their bottom level, doors leading on to the charge floor of the roasting plant. Fairbanks scales are fixed at suitable distances to weigh the roasting charges in the most efficient and economical manner. The charges ready for roasting are fed into the Huntingdon-Heberlein roasters, of which twelve are available to perform the process of desulphurization. There is a general flue along the back of the roasters, and this connects with a roomy dust and condensing chamber and then with a tall stack 125 feet 10 inches high, and 8 feet inside diameter. This height insures a good draft and carries off the noxious fumes at a good elevation above the summits of surrounding hills.

The ores after leaving this plant are ready for smelting, and they are delivered on the same level on which oxidized ores and fluxes for the blast furnace are received direct from the railway trucks. A second system of large bins provides storage room above the blast-furnace charge floor for materials required for the blast-furnace process. The bins are capable of accommodating 4,000 tons of ore and roasted ore, 2,000 tons of flux, and 1,000 tons of coke.

Three lead blast furnaces are available for smelting the mixtures, which are made up on two Howe charge scales. The furnaces are of American type, 3 feet six inches by 10 feet. They are 25 feet high, with a charge column up to 21 feet, and can treat 80 tons of ore per day each. Two are regularly in blast. The fumes from the blast furnaces are discharged above the charge floors by a downtake into the main blast-furnace flue. The latter is large enough to act as a condensing chamber for collecting volatilization products. It is 200 feet long, and is connected with a stack 125 feet high. The furnace product—that is, silver-lead bullion—is carried on a 2-foot tramway to the Austral siding for consignment to the shipping port—Strahan. It is exported to England, where it is desilverized and refined.

The waste product of smelting—that is, the slag—is tipped over a high dump, the bottom of which is 60 feet below the blast furnace tapping floor. It has been tried to granulate the slag and wash it away by running it into a stream of cold water, but as all the water for this purpose had to be artificially lifted the process did not work economically. Horses are now engaged to pull the big slag cars from the furnaces to the edge of the dump.

The power plant supplying the works with motive power consists of four large multitubular boilers of 125 horsepower each, working up to a pressure of 100 pounds. Three of them are in constant use and provide steam for two Reynolds-Corliss engines of 125 horsepower each, a 75-horsepower Reynolds-Corliss engine, and a smaller steam engine of 50 horsepower. The first-mentioned two engines are furnished with belted condensers and drive two No. 7½ Roots improved high-pressure blowers, with self-oiling bearings. They supply the works with the necessary blast and furnish 87 cubic feet of air at each revolution and are guaranteed to work up to 5 pounds pressure. They further provide motive power to the various machines of the fitting shop, as lathes, drilling, shearing, machines, etc.

The 75-horsepower Corliss engine drives the above-described crushing and sampling plant, while the smaller engine keeps the crushing and drying plant going.

There is, in addition, a small electric-light plant of 256 16-candlepower lamps, which supplies the whole of the plant.

A well-fitted blacksmith's shop allows most of the necessary repairs to be effected at the works.

The total water supply is derived from a creek below the smelters and is pumped by two Worthington pumps of the plunger type, one of them with compound double action. Two special boilers provide steam for this part of the plant.

A haulage line affords connection between all the levels of the plant, from the lime flux quarry, on the lowest level, to the top level in front of the roasters. A Pennsylvania boiler provides the haulage power.

Wood is used as fuel all through the works, with the exception of blast-furnace smelting itself, for which coke has to be used.

The above-mentioned assay office is fitted in the most modern style, and, together with other office buildings, bathhouse, storerooms, and dwellings for members of the staff, it completes the whole of the Smelting Company's plant.

During the time of their existence, up to January 1, 1906, these works have produced 41,348 tons lead, with 5,636,311 ounces silver and 13,150 ounces gold.

It may be mentioned that all the low-grade ores of the Rosebery district contain some gold, which, like the silver, is being absorbed during the smelting process by the silver-lead bullion, out of which it is finally recovered by the desilverizers.

The railway branch line, which cost a total of £3,514 to construct, carried up to January 1, 1906, in addition to the weight of the whole plant and other supplies, 196,863 tons of ore; 57,072 tons of fuel (firewood and coal); 33,190 tons of coke; total, 287,125 tons.

On railway freights the Smelting Company pays at present about £25,000 per year. For the sake of comparison, it may be mentioned that this figure was in 1900, for instance, only £10,000, and that it has since grown to the above amount.

The total amount disbursed by the company for railway freights up to January 1, 1906, is £96,000; while this sum covered the rail freights, a total of £65,000 was paid, in addition, to the Union Steamship Company for freights. All in all, the Smelting Company disbursed a grand total of £1,181,900, of which amount £776,042 was paid for ore and fluxes and £175,000 in wages, the balance being spent on construction of the works, coke and coal, firewood, other supplies, and administration, also some mining ventures.

Unfortunately, on account of the difficulties encountered in treating the ores and described above, the company has not been a financial success, as it has not been able to pay one dividend to its shareholders, and the whole and sole benefit of its enterprise in the past was reaped by the West Coast and the State of Tasmania in general.

#### AFRICA.

In 1900, owing to the war in the Transvaal, Africa's gold production had dropped to \$8,600,000, but on the cessation of hostilities it began to increase, and in 1905 it had reached the enormous amount of \$113,329,122, the Dark Continent thus having outstripped all other gold-producing countries. In 1906 a further gain was made, the total gold yield in that year amounting to 6,553,484 fine ounces, of the value of \$135,472,537, an increase over the yield of 1905 of 1,071,188 fine ounces, or \$22,143,415.

It is estimated that the Rand and outlying districts have produced, up to the end of 1906, gold to the value of £169,871,635, or \$826,680,312.



The subjoined table shows whence the output has been derived since 1889:

Year.	Transvaal.		West Coast.		French colonies. <sup>a</sup>		Rhodesia. <sup>b</sup>		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	
1889..	11,719	\$7,788,372	1,270	\$844,262	261	\$173,461	(c)	.....	13,250	\$8,806,095
1890..	15,706	10,438,356	1,062	705,705	261	173,461	(c)	.....	17,029	11,317,522
1891..	22,398	14,885,639	1,289	856,730	261	173,461	(c)	.....	23,948	15,915,830
1892..	34,938	23,220,108	1,528	1,011,924	<sup>d</sup> 261	173,461	(c)	.....	36,722	24,405,493
1893..	42,573	28,293,831	977	649,695	261	173,461	(c)	.....	43,811	29,116,987
1894..	59,730	39,696,330	865	574,653	261	173,461	(c)	.....	60,856	40,444,444
1895..	66,045	43,893,300	995	661,630	261	173,461	(c)	.....	67,301	44,728,391
1896..	65,874	43,779,669	945	627,938	201	173,461	(c)	.....	67,080	44,581,068
1897..	86,720	57,633,861	751	499,311	640	425,510	(c)	.....	88,111	58,558,682
1898..	119,190	79,213,953	518	343,928	189	125,987	669	\$444,617	120,566	80,128,485
1899..	107,410	71,384,561	422	280,185	344	228,512	1,700	1,129,773	109,876	73,023,031
1900..	9,215	6,124,226	326	216,873	1,115	741,029	2,392	1,589,815	13,048	8,671,943
1901..	8,026	5,333,994	216	143,813	958	636,700	4,476	2,974,943	13,676	9,089,450
1902..	52,514	34,901,140	109	6,552	1,127	748,976	5,065	3,366,561	58,716	39,023,725
1903..	92,468	61,454,439	2,028	1,347,845	1,701	1,130,358	6,117	4,065,489	102,314	67,998,131
1904..	117,371	78,004,559	2,544	1,690,770	2,143	1,424,340	7,214	4,794,208	129,272	85,913,881
1905..	152,707	101,489,199	4,351	2,891,928	2,452	1,629,468	11,012	7,318,527	170,522	113,329,122
1906..	179,986	119,618,507	6,426	4,270,685	2,313	1,537,214	15,116	10,046,131	203,841	135,472,537

<sup>a</sup> Includes Madagascar, Algeria, and the French Sudan. For 1903 and 1904, Madagascar only. For 1905, figures for Madagascar for 1904 repeated and Egypt added. For 1906, Madagascar and Egypt.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Mozambique, Cape Colony, and Natal for all years except 1901, which does not include product of Mozambique or Natal. For 1903, includes Rhodesia, Cape Colony, and Natal. For 1904 and 1905, Rhodesia, Cape Colony, and Mozambique. For 1906, Rhodesia, Cape Colony, Mozambique, and Bechuanaland.

<sup>c</sup> Previous to 1898 Rhodesia and Mozambique together produced 289 kilograms, fine, included in the Transvaal returns.

<sup>d</sup> Previous to 1897 the only figures obtainable were those for 1892—Madagascar only.

In 1906 Africa produced 702,464 fine ounces of silver, valued at \$475,491.

#### TRANSVAAL.

According to the London Mining Journal of March 16, 1907, the Transvaal in 1906 produced gold to the value of £24,579,987, or \$119,618,507, equivalent to 5,786,545 fine ounces, which is an increase of 877,005 ounces over the production of 1905. The mines of the Witwatersrand yielded 5,559,534, and the outside districts 227,083 ounces.

The production during the last five years was as follows:

1902	£7,253,665
1903	12,589,247
1904	16,054,809
1905	20,802,074
1906	24,579,987

It will be seen that the year's production reached the total of £24,579,987—a record unequaled by any other gold-producing country in the world. The enormous expansion of the industry in 1906 was rendered possible solely by the employment of Chinese labor.

#### SILVER.

No figures have been received regarding the output of silver in the Transvaal in 1906, but this Bureau estimates it to have been 600,000 fine ounces, worth \$406,134.

#### RHODESIA.

In answer to this Bureau's interrogatories, Mr. J. R. Carter, secretary of the American embassy, London, states that the production of



gold in southern Rhodesia in 1906 was valued at £1,985,100, equivalent in United States money to \$9,660,484, which would represent 467,326 fine ounces. The gold as reported—551,894 crude ounces—was therefore 0.846+ fine. The yield in 1905 having been 349,490 fine ounces, the gain in 1906 amounted to 117,836 fine ounces.

The silver yield in 1906 amounted to 110,575 crude ounces, valued at £14,252, or \$69,357, representing 102,464 fine ounces.

WEIGHT AND VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA  
DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Month.	Gold.						Silver.					
	Weight.			Value.			Weight.			Value.		
	Oz.	dwt.	gr.	£	s.	d.	Oz.	dwt.	gr.	£	s.	d.
January .....	42,950	4	19	155,336	13	5	5,531	3	17	713	11	5
February .....	38,037	3	4	137,560	11	7	4,891	1	3	606	15	0
March .....	44,573	10	20	160,722	0	7	8,882	4	0	1,099	8	5
April .....	42,423	4	10	157,107	12	10	9,140	13	8	1,102	7	9
May .....	46,728	18	15	169,217	15	9	11,034	19	16	1,367	12	8
June .....	47,663	17	19	170,082	19	4	7,911	17	13	982	7	8
July .....	48,484	12	16	173,313	9	6	8,352	17	15	1,031	10	10
August .....	50,127	2	23	178,999	15	10	11,207	12	7	1,445	11	6
September .....	48,409	16	14	173,973	7	0	11,452	14	4	1,582	19	1
October .....	45,663	15	4	161,359	18	4	10,537	0	20	1,402	16	5
November .....	48,502	13	6	175,655	13	11	11,715	3	7	1,545	8	8
December .....	48,329	3	22	171,769	18	10	9,518	5	9	1,371	19	6
Total .....	551,894	4	4	1,985,099	16	11	110,175	12	23	14,252	8	11

### WEST AFRICA.

According to the London Mining Journal for 1906, West Africa in that year produced gold bullion to the amount of 225,959 ounces, valued at £877,568, or \$4,270,685, equal to 206,594 fine ounces. This sum is believed to represent the entire production of the West Coast for that year.

### MADAGASCAR.

This Bureau has received no figures regarding the gold product of Madagascar for 1906, therefore the official figures for 1905 are repeated, viz, 2,300 kilograms, of the value of 6,902,000 francs, or \$1,332,086, representing 64,440 fine ounces.

### MOZAMBIQUE.

The annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom for 1906 reports the imports of gold from Portuguese East Africa into Great Britain to have been valued at £59,395, equivalent to \$289,046, representing 13,983 fine ounces.

### CAPE COLONY.

Mr. John Ridgely Carter, secretary of the American embassy, London, states that the output of gold in Cape Colony in 1906 was 291 ounces, valued at £1,118, equivalent to \$5,441, representing 263 fine ounces.

## BECHUANALAND.

Mr. John Ridgely Carter, secretary of the American embassy at London, reports that 4,421 ounces of gold and 345 ounces of silver was produced in Bechuanaland Protectorate in 1906. The value of both gold and silver is given at £18,732, or \$91,160. As the silver is insignificant, the total amount is taken as the product of gold, which represents 4,410 fine ounces.

## EGYPT.

In the absence of any information as to Egypt's production of gold in 1906, the figures for 1905 are repeated, viz, 9,923 fine ounces, valued at \$205,128.

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PART IV.

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GENERAL STATISTICS.

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## No. 1.—DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, DEPOSITS, AND PURCHASES OF GOLD, BY WEIGHT,

[Verified with the

Locality and description of deposits.		COINAGE MINTS.				ASSAY OFFICES.
		Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Denver.	New York.
		<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>
1	Alabama.....			2. 146		14. 761
2	Alaska.....	903. 104	22, 156. 009	39. 160	595. 337	482. 032
3	Arizona.....	233. 469	21, 355. 988		19, 137. 554	225. 900
4	California.....	412. 662	203, 249. 471		2, 938. 561	10, 581. 611
5	Colorado.....	269. 988	24. 954		182, 522. 184	6, 208. 330
6	Georgia.....	231. 284		100. 199		
7	Idaho.....	1, 397. 138	32. 329		163. 314	
8	Michigan.....					. 252
9	Missouri.....				8. 780	
10	Montana.....	2, 490. 592	73. 530		59. 407	5, 452. 829
11	Nevada.....	77. 106	27, 463. 924		990. 516	
12	New Mexico.....	15. 743	2. 670		2, 481. 182	3, 315. 836
13	North Carolina.....	216. 542				45. 620
14	Oregon.....	146. 709	12, 975. 631			1, 866. 438
15	South Carolina.....	437. 927				
16	South Dakota.....	33. 506			2, 828. 765	303, 295. 731
17	Tennessee.....			8. 230		
18	Texas.....			38. 542		
19	Utah.....	6. 890	141. 645		3, 200. 431	43, 608. 074
20	Virginia.....	196. 772				
21	Washington.....		168. 515			19. 743
22	Wyoming.....	19. 445			252. 394	
23	Hawaii.....	3. 065				
24	Porto Rico.....					50. 296
25	Philippines.....	5. 444	159. 546			
26	Other.....	37. 978		. 967		
27	Total domestic.....	7, 135. 364	287, 804. 412	189. 244	215, 178. 425	375, 167. 453
28	Domestic bullion, refinery bars.	62. 687			490, 877. 550	263, 482. 198
29	Domestic bullion refined.	240. 033	1, 459, 736. 060		632, 220. 530	1, 173, 047. 646
30	Total domestic bullion.	7, 438. 084	1, 747, 540. 272	189. 244	1, 338, 276. 505	1, 811, 697. 297
31	Domestic coin, mutilated	6, 831. 946	1, 873. 733	345. 505	11. 488	33, 020. 415
32	Domestic coin, transferred.	1, 436. 700		1, 681. 900		
33	Foreign bullion, unrefined.	30, 396. 222	14, 154. 056	45, 611. 920	161. 291	220, 399. 679
34	Foreign bullion, refined.	53. 886				1, 798, 593. 910
35	Foreign coin.....	154. 449	775, 085. 708	167. 581	2. 567	393, 852. 699
36	Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc.	51, 484. 830	4, 007. 035	2, 186. 850	2, 065. 698	214, 931. 655
37	Surplus bullion.....		389. 524	29. 537	165. 461	
38	Deposits, melting room, grains.	25. 567	33. 879	7. 757	468. 853	235. 730
39	Total deposits.....	97, 821. 684	2, 543, 084. 207	50, 220. 294	1, 341, 151. 863	4, 472, 731. 385
	Redeposits:					
40	Fine bars.....	17, 972. 648				209. 779
41	Mint bars.....	541, 937. 245				
42	Unparted bars.....	978, 666. 847	712, 874. 292		2, 415. 650	93. 396
43	Total redeposits...	1, 538, 576. 740	712, 874. 292		2, 415. 650	303. 175
44	Total gold operated upon.	1, 636, 398. 424	3, 255, 958. 499	50, 220. 294	1, 343, 567. 513	4, 473, 034. 560

AT COINAGE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

bullion accounts.]

ASSAY OFFICES.							Total.	
Carson.	Boise.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	Deadwood.	Seattle.	Stand. ozs.	
<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	
				42.260		860,557.889	16.907	1
							884,775.791	2
1,091.817		11.529				315.079	40,952.911	3
		40.155				108.968	218,600.730	4
			649.829				189,174.579	5
	31,299.146	2,215.621		86.234		1,293.187	981.312	6
							36,486.969	7
							.252	8
							8.780	9
	615.206	116,983.365					125,674.929	10
53,936.948	7.298	4,898.400				52.914	87,427.106	11
			2,493.584				5,815.431	12
							2,755.746	13
36.720	20,165.969	65.146				2,584.142	37,840.755	14
			600.621				1,038.548	15
					31,318.243		337,476.245	16
							8.230	17
	35.782						38.542	18
			105.154				46,992.822	19
	112.646	287.678				1,739.039	301.926	20
						11.012	2,327.621	21
							282.851	22
							3.065	23
							50.296	24
							164.990	25
			11.776				50.721	26
55,065.485	52,236.047	124,501.894	3,860.964	128.494	31,318.243	866,662.230	2,019,248.055	27
			6,062.815	592.625		32.780	761,110.655	28
				10,503.013		117.785	3,275,865.067	29
55,065.485	52,236.047	124,501.894	9,923.779	11,224.132	31,318.243	866,812.795	6,056,223.777	30
1.810				9.820		8.100	42,102.817	31
							3,118.600	32
		4,104.984		32.066		365,651.649	680,511.867	33
						9,402.514	1,808,050.310	34
						10.432	1,169,273.436	35
		91.066	210.777	1,611.469		425.548	277,014.928	36
							584.522	37
5.182	56.573	6.650		1.073	11.823	52.303	905.390	38
55,072.477	52,292.620	128,704.594	10,134.556	12,878.560	31,330.066	1,242,363.341	10,037,785.647	39
							18,182.427	40
							541,937.245	41
		644.486	323.302			43.511	1,695,061.484	42
		644.486	323.302			43.511	2,255,181.156	43
55,072.477	52,292.620	129,349.080	10,457.858	12,878.560	31,330.066	1,242,406.852	12,292,966.803	44

No. 2.—DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, DEPOSITS, AND PURCHASES OF SILVER, BY WEIGHT,

[Verified with the

	Locality and description of deposits.	COINAGE MINTS.				ASSAY OFFICES.
		Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Denver.	New York.
		<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>
1	Alabama.....			1.00		
2	Alaska.....	106.73	2,346.58	4.27	61.86	107.01
3	Arizona.....	64.41	7,845.94		5,690.19	90.28
4	California.....	78.40	44,832.23		1,229.63	1,277.10
5	Colorado.....	198.08	3.11		92,159.59	12,586.48
6	Georgia.....	34.37		1.69		
7	Idaho.....	5,253.53	5.39		173.65	
8	Michigan.....	2,826.19				22,868.21
9	Missouri.....				2.07	
10	Montana.....	880.10	10.36		4.90	19,141.68
11	Nevada.....	22.14	10,973.94		214.46	
12	New Mexico.....	.30	1.52		366.22	144,264.33
13	North Carolina.....	43.58				11.25
14	Oregon.....	54.78	3,971.21			808.98
15	South Carolina.....	18.65				
16	South Dakota.....	4.83			4,990.15	107,801.06
17	Tennessee.....			1.53		
18	Texas.....			35.80		
19	Utah.....	3.57	23.75		2,192.44	
20	Virginia.....	54.40				
21	Washington.....		21.13			265.41
22	Wyoming.....	1.94			23.30	
23	Hawaii.....	.74				
24	Porto Rico.....					38.98
25	Philippines.....	1.52	88.94			
26	Other.....	9.14		1.24		
27	Total domestic.....	9,657.40	70,124.10	45.53	107,108.46	309,260.77
28	Domestic bullion, refinery bars.....	114,188.05			6,426.12	101,224.43
29	Domestic bullion, refined.....	3,229,036.85	2,426,522.29	1,397,356.33	2,610,115.64	929,721.58
30	Total domestic bullion.....	3,352,882.30	2,496,646.39	1,397,401.86	2,723,650.22	1,340,206.78
31	Domestic coins, mutilated....	2,669.88	1,134.88	150.24	5.29	227.57
32	Domestic coin, transferred...	471,143.00	38,121.92	62,580.81	149,397.92	
33	Hawaiian coins, transferred...		4,328.20			
34	Philippines assay coins.....	2,851.46	34.66			
35	Trade dollars.....	107.01		1.72		
36	Contained in counterfeit coins.....		1.03			
37	Foreign bullion, unrefined.....	522,069.56	132,240.42	28,960.52	42.21	1,349,289.44
38	Foreign bullion, refined.....	86,019.72				661,663.56
39	Foreign coins.....	356.75	200,447.49	33,326.55		196,466.01
40	Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc...	111,565.63	48,850.30	3,302.06	679.13	521,847.45
41	Surplus bullion.....	9,420.02	6,607.91	508.88	2,420.06	363.76
42	Deposit, melting room, grains.....	98.05	38.69	13.29	121.07	
43	Total deposits.....	4,559,183.38	2,928,451.89	1,526,245.93	2,876,315.90	4,070,064.57
44	Redeposits:					
45	Fine bars.....			289.91	286.44	119,239.96
46	Mint bars.....	278,068.53				
46	Unparted bars.....	293,725.72	114,482.44		2,496.00	18.81
47	Total redeposits.....	571,794.25	114,482.44	289.91	2,782.44	119,258.77
48	Total silver operated upon.....	5,130,977.63	3,042,934.33	1,526,535.84	2,879,098.34	4,189,323.34



## AT COINAGE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

bullion accounts.]

ASSAY OFFICES.							Total.	
Carson.	Boise.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	Deadwood.	Seattle.		
<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	
				9.14		112,675.35	1.00	1
							115,310.94	2
							13,690.82	3
578.29		3.29				100.90	48,099.84	4
						47.05	104,994.31	5
			30.46				66.52	6
	21,016.67	702.69		16.01		3,218.72	30,386.66	7
							25,694.40	8
							2.07	9
	79.00	37,858.88					57,974.92	10
8,758.27	4.43	1,422.20				9.37	21,404.81	11
							144,632.37	12
			553.10				607.93	13
2.36	9,431.51	26.50				481.56	14,776.90	14
			33.01				51.66	15
					22,129.78		134,925.82	16
							1.53	17
							35.80	18
	4.98						2,224.74	19
			33.76				88.16	20
	29.89	122.59				465.94	904.96	21
						.07	25.31	22
							.74	23
							38.98	24
							90.46	25
			.71				11.09	26
9,338.92	30,566.48	40,136.15	651.04	25.15	22,129.78	116,998.96	716,042.74	27
			525.13	1.34			222,365.07	28
							10,592,752.69	29
9,338.92	30,566.48	40,136.15	1,176.17	26.49	22,129.78	116,998.96	11,531,160.50	30
							4,187.86	31
							721,243.65	32
							4,328.20	33
							2,886.12	34
							108.73	35
							1.03	36
		914.44		10.51		83,459.59	2,116,986.69	37
							747,683.28	38
							430,596.80	39
		19.25		431.61		86.99	686,782.42	40
							19,320.63	41
15.09	41.43	2.94	78.09	.93	69.66	83.43	562.67	42
9,354.01	30,607.91	41,072.78	1,254.26	469.54	22,199.44	200,628.97	16,265,848.58	43
							119,816.31	44
							278,068.53	45
		893.00	103.90			4.69	411,724.56	46
		893.00	103.90			4.69	809,609.40	47
9,354.01	30,607.91	41,965.78	1,358.16	469.54	22,199.44	200,633.66	17,075,457.98	48

No. 3.—MUTILATED AND UNCURRENT DOMESTIC GOLD AND SILVER COINS TRANSFERRED FROM THE TREASURY AND PURCHASED OVER THE COUNTER FOR RECOINAGE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

Denomination.	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.		New Orleans.		Denver.	
	Received from Treasury.	Purchased.	Received from Treasury.	Purchased.	Received from Treasury.	Purchased.	Received from Treasury.	Purchased.
GOLD.								
Double eagles.....	\$4,580.00	\$22,880.00		\$24,840.00	\$9,940.00	\$4,440.00		\$80.00
Eagles.....	7,210.00	18,000.00		4,650.00	7,040.00	7,700.00		70.00
Half eagles.....	14,180.00	56,755.00		6,270.00	14,320.00	1,330.00		75.00
Three-dollar pieces.....	3.00	42.00		3.00				
Quarter eagles.....	992.50	5,235.00		5.00				
Dollars.....		115.00			225.00	10.00		
Lewis and Clark.....		25,060.00			2.00			
Total face value.....	26,965.50	128,087.00		35,768.00	31,527.00	6,480.00		225.00
SILVER.								
Trades.....		123.00				2.00		
Dollars.....		746.00		50.00		85.00		4.00
Half dollars.....	229,028.00	1,258.50	27,500.00	1,095.00	30,830.00	51.50	\$90,550.00	
Quarter dollars.....	200,875.00	1,027.00	10,000.00	17.50	27,015.00	31.25	53,200.00	1.50
Twenty-cent pieces.....	38.00		5.40		5.00	.40		
Dimes.....	196,835.00	291.10	12,000.00	12.50	26,375.00	21.70	56,200.00	1.20
Half dimes.....	412.70	24.05	101.75		60.00	.80	50.00	
Three-cent pieces.....	17.55	.54			30.00			
Total face value.....	627,206.25	3,470.19	49,607.15	1,175.00	84,315.00	192.65	200,000.00	6.70
Hawaiian silver:								
Dollars.....			1,578.00					
Half dollars.....			1,520.50					
Quarter dollars.....			2,213.25					
Total.....			5,311.75					
Summary:	Stand. ozs.	Stand. ozs.	Stand. ozs.	Stand. ozs.	Stand. ozs.	Stand. ozs.	Stand. ozs.	Stand. ozs.
Gold coin.....	1,436.700	6,831.946		1,873.733	1,681.900	345.505		11.488
Silver coin.....	471,143.00	2,669.88	38,121.92	1,134.88	62,580.81	150.24	149,397.92	5.29
Hawaiian coin.....			4,328.20					
Gold, coining value.....	\$26,729.30	\$127,105.97		\$34,860.15	\$31,201.16	\$6,428.00		\$213.75
Silver coining value, subsidiary.....	586,181.02	3,454.92	\$47,430.07	1,015.42	77,861.04	189.06	\$185,876.11	6.58
Hawaii, coining value, subsidiary.....			5,385.01					
Loss, gold value.....	236.20	981.08		907.85	235.84	52.00		11.25
Loss, silver subsidiary.....	41,025.23	15.27	2,177.08	159.58	6,433.96	3.59	14,123.89	.12
Gain, silver subsidiary.....								
Gain, Hawaiian subsidiary.....			73.26					

Denomination.	New York.	Carson.	St. Louis.	Seattle.	Total.		Total trans-ferred and purchased.
	Purchased.	Purchased.	Purchased.	Purchased.	Transferred.	Purchased.	
GOLD.							
Double eagles.....	\$191,240.00	\$20.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$14,520.00	\$243,700.00	\$258,220.00
Eagles.....	333,000.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	14,250.00	356,450.00	370,700.00
Half eagles.....	83,425.00	5.00	65.00	50.00	28,500.00	147,975.00	176,475.00
Three-dollar pieces.....	66.00				3.00	111.00	114.00
Quarter eagles.....	12,787.50		12.50		1,217.50	18,030.00	19,267.50
Dollars.....	79.00				2.00	194.00	196.00
Lewis and Clark.....						25,060.00	25,060.00
Total face value.....	620,597.50	35.00	187.50	160.00	58,492.50	791,540.00	850,032.50
SILVER.							
Trades.....						125.00	125.00
Dollars.....	228.00					1,113.00	1,113.00
Half dollars.....	33.00				377,908.00	2,438.00	380,346.00
Quarter dollars.....	16.75				291,090.00	1,094.00	292,184.00
Twenty-cent pieces.....					48.40	40	48.80
Dimes.....	3.50				291,410.00	330.00	291,740.00
Half dimes.....					624.45	24.85	649.30
Three-cent pieces.....					47.55	.54	48.09
Total face value.....	281.25				961,128.40	5,125.79	966,254.19
Hawaiian silver:							
Dollars.....					1,578.00		1,578.00
Half dollars.....					1,520.50		1,520.50
Quarter dollars.....					2,213.25		2,213.25
Total.....					5,311.75		5,311.75
Summary:	Stand. ozs.	Stand. ozs.	Stand. ozs.	Stand. ozs.	Stand. ozs.	Stand. ozs.	Stand. ozs.
Gold coin.....	33,020.415	1.810	9.820	8.100	3,118.600	42,102.817	45,221.417
Silver coin.....	227.57				721,243.65	4,187.86	725,431.51
Hawaiian coin.....					4,328.20		4,328.20
Gold, coining value.....							
Silver coining value, subsidiary.....	\$614,333.30	\$33.68	\$182.66	\$150.70	\$58,020.46	\$783,308.21	\$841,328.67
Hawaii, coining value, subsidiary.....	283.15				897,348.24	4,949.13	902,297.37
					5,385.01		5,385.01
Loss, gold value.....	6,264.20	1.32	4.84	9.30	472.04	8,231.79	8,703.83
Loss, silver subsidiary.....					63,780.16	178.56	63,958.72
Gain, silver subsidiary.....	1.90					1.90	1.90
Gain, Hawaiian subsidiary.....					73.26		73.26



No. 4.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, DECEMBER 31, 1906.

ASSETS.

Institutions.	Gold bullion.		Silver bullion.		Value of gold bullion shipped for coinage.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Credit balance with assistant treasurer and depository banks.	Minor coin.	Minor coinage metal.	Deficiencies.	Total.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value (cost).								
COINAGE MINTS.												
Philadelphia.....	Stand. ozs.		Stand. ozs.									
Bullion for Philippine coinage	1,309,187.858	\$24,356,983.40	956,792.64	\$563,853.51		\$185,822,057.50	\$107,094,489.47	\$101,752.85	\$588,585.29	\$123,601.43	\$13,543.82	\$318,664,867.27
Cost of silver bullion for Philippine coinage			41,645.35	26,250.36						7.27		26,257.63
San Francisco.....												
Bullion for Philippine coinage	1,220,097.443	22,699,487.07	424,007.55	222,091.81		224,943,535.00	61,875,911.61	6,443,714.51			25,930.47	25,930.47
Bullion for Mexico coinage			35,241.20	20,283.06							413,557.96	316,598,297.96
New Orleans.....	46,934.117	873,192.48	640,411.18	640,411.18		1,501,950.00	29,913,576.24	458,995.47				640,411.18
Bullion for Mexico coinage			92,020.89	83,920.10								32,831,634.29
Denver.....	1,538,683.852	28,626,676.31	776,558.22	776,558.22		19,453,360.00	776,605.09	775,575.84				776,558.22
ASSAY OFFICES.												
New York.....	4,244,481.887	78,967,104.95	776,575.02	434,107.66		488,744.30		4,078,541.97				83,968,498.88
Carson.....	2,906.243	54,069.64	2,243.62	1,413.48	\$111,529.56	22,595.00	5,741.34	36,269.77			75,549.75	307,168.54
Helena.....	4,021.057	74,810.37	1,816.08	1,144.13	48,443.85			254,049.23				378,447.58
Boise.....	974.154	18,123.79	589.16	371.17	44,522.17			52,282.41				115,249.54
Charlotte.....	749.215	13,938.87	96.08	60.53				33,176.12				47,175.52
St. Louis.....	953.865	17,746.33	28.06	17.68				10,557.54				28,321.55
Deadwood.....	508.819	9,466.50	619.75	382.53	31,850.85			93,858.83				135,558.71
Seattle.....	44,670.916	831,086.81	7,088.40	4,465.69	1,569,386.40			1,023,164.15				3,428,103.05
Total.....	8,414,169.426	156,542,686.52	4,130,421.57	3,009,877.09	1,805,732.83	432,232,241.80	199,666,323.75	13,361,888.69	588,585.29	123,608.70	528,582.00	807,859,526.67

α This amount has since been reimbursed by the Philippine government.

LIABILITIES.

Institutions.	Bullion fund.	Undeposited earnings.	Seigniorage on silver.	Unpaid depositors.	Minor coinage profits.	Minor coin metal fund.	Unpaid depositors and subsidiary coin transfers.	Government of Mexico.	Government of the Philippine Islands.	Total.
COINAGE MINTS.										
Philadelphia.....	\$317,513,122.53	.....	\$389,174.98	\$76,312.71	\$260,529.85	\$160,000.00	\$291,656.87	.....	\$26,258.43	\$318,717,055.37
San Francisco.....	314,493,339.69	.....	309,727.63	1,723,290.20	.....	.....	.....	\$711,855.62	20,779.06	317,258,992.20
New Orleans.....	32,654,861.09	\$95.82	176,603.59	73.79	.....	.....	.....	776,558.22	.....	33,608,192.51
Denver.....	49,714,014.25	.....	152,748.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,866,763.22
ASSAY OFFICES.										
New York.....	83,895,782.46	22,967.43	.....	49,748.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,968,498.88
Carson.....	306,918.76	249.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	307,108.54
Helena.....	377,615.57	832.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	378,447.58
Boise.....	115,011.65	237.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115,249.54
Charlotte.....	46,912.73	262.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,175.52
St. Louis.....	28,150.60	170.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,321.55
Deadwood.....	135,404.09	154.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,558.71
Seattle.....	3,418,874.07	8,831.49	.....	397.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,428,103.05
Total.....	802,700,007.49	33,802.78	1,028,255.17	1,849,823.18	260,529.85	160,000.00	291,656.87	1,488,413.84	47,037.49	807,859,526.67

No. 5.—HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE PRICE OF BAR SILVER IN LONDON, PER OUNCE BRITISH STANDARD (.925), SINCE 1833, AND THE EQUIVALENT IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN OF AN OUNCE 1,000 FINE, TAKEN AT THE AVERAGE PRICE.

Calendar year.	Highest quotation.	Lowest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.	Calendar year.	Highest quotation.	Lowest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1833.....	59 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	58 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	59 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.297	1870.....	60 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	60 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	60 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1.328
1834.....	60 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	59 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1.313	1871.....	61	60 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	60 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1.326
1835.....	60	59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.308	1872.....	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	60 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1.322
1836.....	60 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	59 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	60	1.315	1873.....	59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	57 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	59 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.29769
1837.....	60 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	59	59 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1.305	1874.....	59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	57 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	58 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1.27883
1838.....	60 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1.304	1875.....	57 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	55 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	56 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.24233
1839.....	60 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	60	60 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.323	1876.....	58 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	46 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	53 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1.16414
1840.....	60 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	60 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	60 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.323	1877.....	58 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	53 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	54 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.20189
1841.....	60 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	59 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	60 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.316	1878.....	55 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	49 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	52 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.15358
1842.....	60	59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	59 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1.303	1879.....	53 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	58 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	51 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1.12392
1843.....	59 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	59	59 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1.297	1880.....	52 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	51 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	52 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1.14507
1844.....	59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1.304	1881.....	52 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	50 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	51 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.13229
1845.....	59 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	58 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1.298	1882.....	52 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	50	51 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.13562
1846.....	60 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	59	59 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1.300	1883.....	51 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	50 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	50 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1.10874
1847.....	60 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	58 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.308	1884.....	51 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	49 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	50 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1.11068
1848.....	60	58 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1.304	1885.....	50	46 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	48 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.06510
1849.....	60	59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	59 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1.309	1886.....	47	42	45 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	.99467
1850.....	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.316	1887.....	47 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	43 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	44 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	.97946
1851.....	61	60	61	1.337	1888.....	44 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	41 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	42 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	.93974
1852.....	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	59 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	60 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1.326	1889.....	44 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	41 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	42 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	.93511
1853.....	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	60 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1.348	1890.....	54 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	43 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	47 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1.04634
1854.....	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	60 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1.348	1891.....	48 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	43 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	45 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	.98800
1855.....	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	60	61 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1.344	1892.....	43 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	37 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	39 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.87145
1856.....	62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	60 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	61 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1.344	1893.....	38 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	30 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	35 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	.78030
1857.....	62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	61	61 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1.353	1894.....	31 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	27	28 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	.63479
1858.....	61	60 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	61 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1.344	1895.....	31 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	27 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	29 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	.65406
1859.....	62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.360	1896.....	31 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	29 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	30 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	.67565
1860.....	62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1.352	1897.....	29 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	23 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	27 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	.60438
1861.....	61	60 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	60 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1.333	1898.....	28 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	25	26 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	.59010
1862.....	62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	61	61 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1.346	1899.....	29	26 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	27 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	.60154
1863.....	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	61	61 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.345	1900.....	30 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	27	28 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	.62007
1864.....	62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	60 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	61 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.345	1901.....	29 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	24 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	27 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	.59595
1865.....	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	60 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.338	1902.....	26 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	24 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	.52795
1866.....	62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	60 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.339	1903.....	28 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	24 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.54257
1867.....	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	60 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	60 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1.328	1904.....	28 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	24 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	26 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	.57876
1868.....	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	60 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	60 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1.326	1905.....	30 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	25 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	.61027
1869.....	61	60	60 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1.325	1906.....	33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	29	30 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	.67689



## No. 6.—COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD EACH YEAR SINCE 1687.

[NOTE.—From 1687 to 1832 the ratios are taken from Dr. A. Soetbeer, from 1833 to 1878 from Pixley and Abell's tables, and from 1879 to 1896 from daily cablegrams from London to the Bureau of the Mint, and since from daily London quotations.]

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1687.....	14.94	1724...	15.11	1761...	14.54	1798...	15.59	1835...	15.80	1872...	15.63
1688.....	14.94	1725...	15.11	1762...	15.27	1799...	15.74	1836...	15.72	1873...	15.93
1689.....	15.02	1726...	15.15	1763...	14.99	1800...	15.68	1837...	15.83	1874...	16.16
1690.....	15.02	1727...	15.24	1764...	14.70	1801...	15.46	1838...	15.85	1875...	16.64
1691.....	14.98.	1728...	15.11	1765...	14.83	1802...	15.26	1839...	15.62	1876...	17.75
1692.....	14.92.	1729...	14.92	1766...	14.80	1803...	15.41	1840...	15.62	1877...	17.20
1693.....	14.83	1730...	14.81	1767...	14.85	1804...	15.41	1841...	15.70	1878...	17.92
1694.....	14.87	1731...	14.94	1768...	14.80	1805...	15.79	1842...	15.87	1879...	18.39
1695.....	15.02	1732...	15.09	1769...	14.72	1806...	15.52	1843...	15.93	1880...	18.05
1696.....	15.00	1733...	15.18	1770...	14.62	1807...	15.43	1844...	15.85	1881...	18.25
1697.....	15.20	1734...	15.39	1771...	14.66	1808...	16.08	1845...	15.92	1882...	18.20
1698.....	15.07	1735...	15.41	1772...	14.52	1809...	15.96	1846...	15.90	1883...	18.64
1699.....	14.94	1736...	15.18	1773...	14.62	1810...	15.77	1847...	15.80	1884...	18.61
1700.....	14.81	1737...	15.02	1774...	14.62	1811...	15.53	1848...	15.85	1885...	19.41
1701.....	15.07	1738...	14.91	1775...	14.72	1812...	16.11	1849...	15.78	1886...	20.78
1702.....	15.52	1739...	14.91	1776...	14.55	1813...	16.25	1850...	15.70	1887...	21.10
1703.....	15.17	1740...	14.94	1777...	14.54	1814...	15.04	1851...	15.46	1888...	22.00
1704.....	15.22	1741...	14.92	1778...	14.68	1815...	15.26	1852...	15.59	1889...	22.10
1705.....	15.11	1742...	14.85	1779...	14.80	1816...	15.28	1853...	15.33	1890...	19.75
1706.....	15.27	1743...	14.85	1780...	14.72	1817...	15.11	1854...	15.33	1891...	20.92
1707.....	15.44	1744...	14.87	1781...	14.78	1818...	15.35	1855...	15.38	1892...	23.72
1708.....	15.41	1745...	14.98	1782...	14.42	1819...	15.33	1856...	15.38	1893...	26.49
1709.....	15.31	1746...	15.13	1783...	14.48	1820...	15.62	1857...	15.27	1894...	32.56
1710.....	15.22	1747...	15.26	1784...	14.70	1821...	15.95	1858...	15.38	1895...	31.60
1711.....	15.29	1748...	15.11	1785...	14.92	1822...	15.80	1859...	15.19	1896...	30.59
1712.....	15.31	1749...	14.80	1786...	14.96	1823...	15.84	1860...	15.29	1897...	34.20
1713.....	15.24	1750...	14.55	1787...	14.92	1824...	15.82	1861...	15.50	1898...	35.03
1714.....	15.13	1751...	14.39	1788...	14.65	1825...	15.70	1862...	15.35	1899...	34.36
1715.....	15.11	1752...	14.54	1789...	14.75	1826...	15.76	1863...	15.37	1900...	33.33
1716.....	15.09	1753...	14.54	1790...	15.04	1827...	15.74	1864...	15.37	1901...	34.68
1717.....	15.13	1754...	14.48	1791...	15.05	1828...	15.78	1865...	15.44	1902...	39.15
1718.....	15.11	1755...	14.68	1792...	15.17	1829...	15.78	1866...	15.43	1903...	38.10
1719.....	15.09	1756...	14.94	1793...	15.00	1830...	15.82	1867...	15.57	1904...	35.70
1720.....	15.04	1757...	14.87	1794...	15.37	1831...	15.72	1868...	15.59	1905...	33.87
1721.....	15.05	1758...	14.85	1795...	15.55	1832...	15.73	1869...	15.60	1906...	30.54
1722.....	15.17	1759...	14.15	1796...	15.65	1833...	15.93	1870...	15.57		
1723.....	15.20	1760...	14.14	1797...	15.41	1834...	15.73	1871...	15.57		

No. 7.—IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS,

Customs districts.	GOLD.					
	In ore and base bullion.	Bullion, refined.		Coin.		Total gold.
				United States.	Foreign.	
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Baltimore, Md.....		23,896	477,931		2,433	480,364
Bangor, Me.....	28	136	2,683		162	2,873
Boston and Charlestown, Mass.....		943	16,797	6,563,636	4,867	6,585,300
New York, N. Y.....	813,929	1,717,858	35,396,642	48,778,753	9,825,092	94,814,416
Passamaquoddy, Me.....		3,607	73,991		1,201	75,192
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	4,843,054					4,843,054
Key West, Fla.....						
Mobile, Ala.....	137,272	500	10,639		677	148,588
New Orleans, La.....	657,023			4,000	1,418	662,441
Pearl River, Miss.....						
Tampa, Fla.....				45,712		45,712
Arizona.....	657,416	67,759	1,357,729			2,015,145
Brazos de Santiago, Tex.....					7,250	7,250
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	112,741	8,534	176,222	8,780		297,743
Paso del Norte, Tex.....	1,582,179	41,923	838,903		49,800	2,470,882
Saluria, Tex.....	119,745	4,317	88,443			208,188
Alaska.....	655,277	336,535	5,460,879			6,116,156
Los Angeles, Cal.....						
Puget Sound, Wash.....	3,800,389	51,823	1,024,140	369,465	1,460,000	6,653,994
San Diego, Cal.....	5,479	33	528			6,007
San Francisco, Cal.....	1,553,046	71,910	1,489,193	17,112	12,203,731	15,263,082
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.....				611,029		611,029
Cape Vincent, N. Y.....						
Champlain, N. Y.....	179,643			12,165,147	16,521	12,361,311
Chicago, Ill.....	20					20
Detroit, Mich.....	2,580	1,369	23,575	2,000		28,155
Huron, Mich.....	600					600
Minnesota, Minn.....	2,898					2,898
Montana and Idaho.....						
Niagara, N. Y.....				290,000		290,000
North and South Dakota.....						
Oswegatchie, N. Y.....	745,859					745,859
Vermont, Vt.....	3,000	38	754	838,052		841,806
Denver, Colo.....	1,315					1,315
Kansas City, Mo.....						
Omaha, Nebr.....						
St. Louis, Mo.....						
Salt Lake City, Utah.....						
Total.....	15,873,493	2,331,181	46,439,049	69,693,686	23,573,152	155,579,380

INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

SILVER.					
Contained in ore.	Bullion.		Coin.		Total silver.
			United States.	Foreign.	
<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
	821,779	549,027			549,027
	2	1	7,145	204	7,350
			2,020	486	2,506
2,276,699	2,453,238	1,495,349	79,204	723,366	4,574,618
			23,150	253	23,403
10,903,739					10,903,739
			8		8
91	145	83		12,811	12,985
			3,850	256,871	260,721
				1,630	1,630
			1,053		1,053
1,394,034	1,386,442	859,272		784,549	3,037,855
				15,673	15,673
374,624	237,114	151,601		286,592	812,817
2,202,050	2,553,367	1,668,995		5,084,255	8,955,300
402,387	5,725,367	3,689,002		2,081,719	6,173,108
24,436					24,436
	354	172			172
924,475			73,689	136	998,300
				996	996
1,198,825	2,363,065	1,574,978	13,800	114,153	2,901,756
			224,278		224,278
			4,400		4,400
647,455			409,127		1,056,582
	2,779	1,596	1		1,597
6,451			68,887		75,338
	2,000	1,000			1,000
17,697					17,697
2,806,619			75,306		2,881,925
			7,552		7,552
567,896					567,896
2,055	84,575	53,480	1,018		56,553
4,392					4,392
2,001					2,001
2,329					2,329
38,453					38,453
28,395					28,395
23,825,103	15,630,227	10,044,556	994,488	9,363,694	44,227,841



## No. 8.—IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, BY COUNTRIES, INTO

Countries.	GOLD.					
	In ore and base bul- lion.	Bullion, refined.		Coin.		Total gold.
				United States.	Foreign.	
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Austria-Hungary.....		13	257			257
Azores and Madeira Islands.....				3,754		3,754
Belgium.....		4	79			79
France.....		108,229	2,229,512	11,615,427	3,353,852	17,198,791
Germany.....		40,028	824,554	1,150,000	2,905,980	4,880,534
Gibraltar.....				406		406
Italy.....				20		20
Netherlands.....		1,219	25,095		1,532	26,627
Norway.....						
Sweden.....		174	3,475			3,475
United Kingdom.....		1,469,747	30,263,027	33,935,493	3,103,696	67,302,216
Bermuda.....				1,321	106,585	107,906
British Honduras.....	5,324					5,324
Dominion of Canada:						
Nova Scotia, New Bruns- wick, etc.....	24,438	4,919	98,258		1,363	124,059
Quebec, Ontario, etc.....	927,531	337,932	5,485,024	13,906,228	16,521	20,335,304
British Columbia.....	4,321,616	51,833	1,024,324	369,465	1,752,000	7,467,405
Central American States:						
Costa Rica.....		16,682	343,724		880	344,604
Guatemala.....	1,428			4,000	1,418	6,846
Honduras.....	74,794	2,549	52,537	4,325	1,350	133,006
Nicaragua.....	784,888	4,544	93,949	11,230	2,797	892,864
Panama.....		139	2,858		837	3,695
Salvador.....	8,500	26,530	548,055	525		557,080
Mexico.....	9,533,258	182,364	3,699,977	20,697	58,790	13,312,722
West Indies:						
British.....		3,655	75,735	329,661	135,096	540,492
Cuba.....				4,350,817	166,200	4,517,017
Danish.....				10,087	7,969	18,056
Dutch.....		6	122	27,778	20,734	48,634
Freneh.....				12,256	714	12,970
Haiti.....		15	322	284,371	1,162	285,855
Santo Domingo.....		439	9,049	12,504	9,909	31,462
Argentina.....				3,625,000		3,625,000
Chile.....	14,785	1,310	26,752	665		42,202
Colombia.....	6,259	64,968	1,345,150	5,785	1,290	1,358,484
Ecuador.....	124,845	4,433	91,310	2,825		218,980
Guiana:						
British.....		7,616	157,915			157,915
Dutch.....	1,444	267	5,504	265		7,213
Peru.....	7,290	239	4,927			12,217
Venezuela.....		1,217	25,291	8,349	12,486	46,126
Japan.....	140	7	142		498,000	498,282
Korea.....	36,953					36,953
British Australasia.....				295	11,411,991	11,412,286
French Oceania.....				100		100
Philippine Islands.....		103	2,125			2,125
Canary Islands.....				37		37
Total.....	15,873,493	2,331,181	46,439,049	69,693,686	23,573,152	155,579,380

THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

SILVER.					
Contained in ore.	Refined.		Coin.		Total silver.
			United States.	Foreign.	
<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
	4,418	2,872			2,872
			752		752
	1,168	763			763
			2,320	1,969	4,289
	5,525	3,616			3,616
			979	51	1,030
			265		265
	281	195			195
			4,000		4,000
	3,839	2,505			2,505
	690,351	458,845	310		459,155
			172	31,898	32,070
				178,141	178,141
	2	1	32,315	557	32,873
3,793,421	89,354	56,076	790,568		4,640,065
930,992			87,189	136	1,018,317
9,606	214,308	157,768		2,970	170,344
				3,029	3,029
571,751	506,122	276,936	3,850	154,610	1,007,147
91	145	83		24,509	24,683
2,841				8,231	11,072
750	58,262	38,202	162	904	40,018
18,366,932	13,868,746	8,921,920		8,819,635	36,108,487
			44,038	6,648	50,686
			1,061		1,061
			12,539	6,580	19,119
			5,614	7,393	13,052
	70	45		85	355
			270		
	510	315	6,424	22,705	29,444
	235	156	919	9,121	10,196
92,410	154,063	104,629	14	729	197,782
12,938	29,705	17,703	40	66,737	97,418
	1,886	1,184			1,184
				1,598	1,598
31,595					31,595
			350	1,252	1,602
1,255	1,237	742			1,997
10,521					10,521
			300	14,206	14,506
			1		1
			36		36
23,825,103	15,630,227	10,044,556	994,488	9,363,694	44,227,841

**No. 9.—EXPORTS BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS AND COUNTRIES OF DOMESTIC GOLD AND SILVER FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.**

Customs district and country.	GOLD.				Total gold.
	In ore and base bullion.	Bullion, refined.		Coin.	
CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Baltimore, Md.....				7,706	7,706
New York, N. Y.....	8,097	6,980	<sup>a</sup> 143,788	5,499,071	5,650,956
New Orleans, La.....				611,075	611,075
Corpus Christi, Tex.....				25,000	25,000
Paso del Norte, Tex.....	248,834	1,327	26,532	7,401,407	7,676,773
Alaska.....	235,594				235,594
Hawaii.....				7,500	7,500
Puget Sound, Wash.....	148,182	138	2,533	14,010	164,725
San Francisco, Cal.....		258,841	<sup>b</sup> 5,353,334	17,765	5,371,099
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.....		2,529	52,681		52,681
Champlain, N. Y.....				4,667,400	4,667,400
Memphremagog, Vt.....				13	13
Niagara, N. Y.....				4,550,000	4,550,000
Vermont, Vt.....		1,093	20,454	4,225,000	4,245,454
Total.....	640,707	270,908	5,599,322	27,025,947	33,265,976
COUNTRY.					
Germany.....	7,674				7,674
Netherlands.....				100	100
United Kingdom.....	423	6,980	143,788		144,211
British Honduras.....				75,000	75,000
Dominion of Canada:					
Quebec, Ontario, etc.....	194,622	3,622	73,135	13,442,413	13,710,170
British Columbia.....	189,154	138	2,533	12,010	203,697
Central American States:					
Costa Rica.....				500,000	500,000
Guatemala.....				7,515	7,515
Honduras.....				13,260	13,260
Nicaragua.....				20,315	20,315
Panama.....				805,500	805,500
Salvador.....				2,620	2,620
Mexico.....	248,834	1,327	26,532	7,708,983	7,984,349
West Indies:					
British.....				42,506	42,506
Cuba.....				2,000	2,000
Haiti.....				102,450	102,450
Santo Domingo.....				161,200	161,200
Argentina.....				3,750,000	3,750,000
Brazil.....				1,410	1,410
Colombia.....				8,000	8,000
Ecuador.....				215,000	215,000
Uruguay.....				125,000	125,000
Venezuela.....				16,035	16,035
Chinese Empire.....				850	850
Hongkong.....		397	8,222	13,780	22,002
Japan.....		258,444	5,345,112		5,345,112
Total.....	640,707	270,908	5,599,322	27,025,947	33,265,976

<sup>a</sup> Of this amount, \$51,298 were New York assay office bars.

<sup>b</sup> Of this amount, \$4,099,966 were San Francisco mint bars.



## No. 9.—EXPORTS BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS AND COUNTRIES OF DOMESTIC GOLD AND SILVER FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.—COIN.

Customs district and country.	SILVER.				
	Contained in ore.	Bullion.		Coin.	Total silver.
CUSTOMS DISTRICT.	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Bangor, Me. ....		10	8		8
Newark, N. J. ....		1, 559, 664	1, 050, 599		1, 050, 599
New York, N. Y. ....	85, 176	63, 011, 443	41, 912, 963	72, 690	42, 070, 829
Perth Amboy, N. J. ....	3, 671, 251	2, 512, 887	1, 640, 460		5, 311, 711
Paso del Norte, Tex. ....	158, 450	3, 396	2, 310		160, 760
Alaska. ....	5, 370				5, 370
Puget Sound, Wash. ....	14, 133	249	231	1, 048	15, 412
San Francisco, Cal. ....		4, 210, 362	2, 768, 073		2, 768, 073
Buffalo Creek, N. Y. ....		196, 050	130, 345		130, 345
Champlain, N. Y. ....	7, 162				7, 162
Detroit, Mich. ....				355	355
Memphremagog, Vt. ....		454	321	12	333
Oswegatchie, N. Y. ....		331	235		235
Vermont, Vt. ....		250, 200	164, 972		164, 972
Total. ....	3, 941, 542	71, 745, 046	47, 670, 517	74, 105	51, 686, 164
COUNTRY.					
Belgium. ....	37, 690				37, 690
France. ....	418, 625	3, 368, 526	2, 199, 165		2, 617, 790
Germany. ....	26, 700	411, 638	266, 857	3, 890	297, 447
United Kingdom. ....	3, 273, 412	63, 299, 574	42, 135, 068		45, 408, 480
Dominion of Canada:					
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc. ....		10	8		8
Quebec, Ontario, etc. ....	8, 380	447, 035	295, 873	367	304, 620
British Columbia. ....	18, 285	249	231	1, 048	19, 564
Mexico. ....	158, 450	3, 396	2, 310		160, 760
West Indies:					
British. ....				2, 400	2, 400
Cuba. ....				8, 500	8, 500
Santo Domingo. ....				57, 700	57, 700
Brazil. ....				200	200
Guiana, British. ....		4, 256	2, 932		2, 932
Chinese Empire. ....		525, 501	340, 015		340, 015
Hongkong. ....		1, 318, 806	863, 256		863, 256
Japan. ....		2, 366, 055	1, 564, 802		1, 564, 802
Total. ....	3, 941, 542	71, 745, 046	47, 670, 517	74, 105	51, 686, 164

No. 10.—EXPORTS, BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS AND COUNTRIES, OF FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

Customs district and country.	GOLD.				
	In ore and base bul- lion.	Bullion, refined.		Coin.	Total gold.
CUSTOMS DISTRICT.	Dollars.	Ounces.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
New York, N. Y.				1,440,270	1,440,270
Porto Rico.				250	250
Arizona.				800,000	800,000
Paso del Norte, Tex.				7,253,000	7,253,000
Saluria, Tex.				3,275,000	3,275,000
Hawaii.				2,500	2,500
Puget Sound, Wash.				1,388	1,388
Champlain, N. Y.				358,567	358,567
Vermont, Vt.				312,207	312,207
Total.				13,443,182	13,443,182
COUNTRY.					
Spain.				250	250
Bermuda.				24,350	24,350
Dominion of Canada:					
Quebec, Ontario, etc.				670,774	670,774
British Columbia.				1,388	1,388
Central American States, Panama.				970	970
Mexico.				12,278,000	12,278,000
West Indies:					
British.				1,952	1,952
Cuba.				453,751	453,751
Danish.				4,875	4,875
Colombia.				4,372	4,372
British Oceania:					
Australia and Tasmania.				2,500	2,500
Total.				13,443,182	13,443,182

  

Customs district and country.	SILVER.				
	Contained in ore.	Bullion.		Coin.	Total silver.
CUSTOMS DISTRICT.	Dollars.	Ounces.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Baltimore, Md.				1,200	1,200
New York, N. Y.	3,445	2,856,858	1,900,277	5,787,270	7,690,992
Porto Rico.				245	245
New Orleans, La.				110,874	110,874
Paso del Norte, Tex.				1,000,225	1,000,225
Alaska.				1,020	1,020
Puget Sound, Wash.				25,229	25,229
San Diego, Cal.				1,000	1,000
San Francisco, Cal.				339,424	339,424
Champlain, N. Y.				52,399	52,399
Detroit, Mich.				4,910	4,910
Vermont, Vt.				43,409	43,409
Total.	3,445	2,856,858	1,900,277	7,367,205	9,270,927
COUNTRY.					
Austria-Hungary.				7,893	7,893
Denmark.				1,213	1,213
France.				200	200
Germany.	3,445			32,310	35,755
Italy.				9,088	9,088
Netherlands.				1,673	1,673
Spain.				245	245
United Kingdom.		2,856,344	1,899,922	5,696,594	7,596,516
Dominion of Canada:					
Quebec, Ontario, etc.				100,718	100,718
British Columbia.				26,249	26,249
Central American States:					
Honduras.				30,751	30,751
Nicaragua.				80,373	80,373
Mexico.				1,002,540	1,002,540
British West Indies.				21,936	21,936
Brazil.				230	230
Colombia.				3,747	3,747
British Guiana.		514	355	14,109	14,464
East Indies, British India.				1,568	1,568
Hongkong.				334,258	334,258
British Oceania.				1,030	1,030
French Oceania.				480	480
Total.	3,445	2,856,858	1,900,277	7,367,205	9,270,927

No. 11.—RECAPITULATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BULLION AND COIN DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

Description.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess.	
			Imports.	Exports.
GOLD.				
Contained in domestic ore.....		\$640,707		\$640,707
Contained in foreign ore.....	\$15,873,493		\$15,873,493	
Domestic bullion.....		5,599,322		5,599,322
Foreign bullion.....	46,439,049		46,439,049	
United States coin.....	69,693,686	27,025,947	42,667,739	
Foreign coin.....	23,573,152	13,443,182	10,129,970	
Total.....	155,579,380	46,709,158	115,110,251	6,240,029
Excess of imports.....			108,870,222	
SILVER.				
Contained in domestic ore.....		3,941,542		3,941,542
Contained in foreign ore.....	23,825,103	3,445	23,821,658	
Domestic bullion.....		47,670,517		47,670,517
Foreign bullion.....	10,044,556	1,900,277	8,144,279	
United States coin.....	994,488	74,105	920,383	
Foreign coin.....	9,363,694	7,367,205	1,996,489	
Total.....	44,227,841	60,957,091	34,882,809	51,612,059
Excess of exports.....				16,729,250

	GOLD.						
	Con- tained in domestic ore.	Contained in foreign ore.	Domestic bullion.	Foreign bullion.	United States coin.	Foreign coin.	Total.
Imports.....		\$15,873,493		\$46,439,049	\$69,693,686	\$23,573,152	\$155,579,380
Exports.....	\$640,707		\$5,599,322		27,025,947	13,443,182	46,709,158
Excess:							
Imports.....		15,873,493		46,439,049	42,667,739	10,129,970	115,110,251
Exports.....	640,707		5,599,322				6,240,029
Total excess imports.....							108,870,222

	SILVER.						
	Contained in domes- tic ore.	Contained in foreign ore.	Domestic bullion.	Foreign bullion.	United States coin.	Foreign coin.	Total.
Imports.....		\$23,825,103		\$10,044,556	\$994,488	\$9,363,694	\$44,227,841
Exports.....	\$3,941,542	3,445	\$47,670,517	1,900,277	74,105	7,367,205	60,957,091
Excess:							
Imports.....		23,821,658		8,144,279	920,383	1,996,489	34,882,809
Exports.....	3,941,542		47,670,517				51,612,059
Total excess exports.....							16,729,250



No. 12.—TRANSIT AND TRANSSHIPMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE CUSTOMS DISTRICTS OF NEW YORK AND PUGET SOUND DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Countries from which received and to which shipped.	GOLD.				SILVER.				Total gold and silver.
	In ore.	Bullion refined.	Coin, foreign	Total gold.	In ore.	Bullion.	Coin, foreign.	Total silver.	
Received from—	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
France.....			193,000	193,000					193,000
England.....							55,746	55,746	55,746
Dominion of Canada: Quebec, Ontario, etc.							a 6,000	6,000	6,000
Central American States: Panama.....					1,500		9,236	10,736	10,736
Mexico.....						1,690,872	4,577,186	6,268,058	6,268,058
West Indies:									
British.....		21,655		21,655					21,655
Cuba.....					117,772	2,072,279	8,458,126	10,648,177	10,648,177
Colombia.....		376,423	5,695	382,118		115,740		115,740	497,858
Total.....		398,078	198,695	596,773	119,272	3,878,891	13,106,294	17,104,457	17,701,230
Shipped to—									
Belgium.....		434		434					434
France.....		48,537	185	48,722		291,392		291,392	340,114
Germany.....		13,518	5,480	18,998		883,551	10,211	893,762	912,760
England.....		335,589	30	335,619	119,272	2,703,948	13,034,337	15,857,557	16,193,176
Dominion of Canada: British Columbia.							a 6,000	6,000	6,000
Mexico.....							16,546	16,546	16,546
West Indies:									
British.....							39,200	39,200	39,200
Cuba.....			193,000	193,000					193,000
Total.....		398,078	198,695	596,773	119,272	3,878,891	13,106,294	17,104,457	17,701,230

a Puget Sound, Wash.

## No. 13.—COINAGE OF NATIONS.

Country.	1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$233, 402, 408	\$15, 695, 610	\$49, 638, 441	\$6, 332, 181	\$78, 793, 045	\$10, 651, 088
Philippine Islands.....		4, 308, 229		3, 283, 428		100, 951
Abyssinia.....		288, 535		20, 072		
Arabia.....		4, 083				
Austria-Hungary.....	9, 547, 248	638, 972	10, 187, 354	379, 592	7, 403, 715	932, 581
Liechtenstein.....		30, 455				
Belgium.....		618, 758				
Bolivia.....		763, 999		235, 842		295, 462
Brazil.....	7, 808				4, 324	604, 968
British Empire:						
Australasia.....	54, 829, 240		54, 933, 203		55, 841, 584	
Canada.....		350, 000		450, 000		809, 463
Great Britain.....	53, 735, 893	3, 036, 200	35, 525, 450	1, 540, 744	61, 147, 573	8, 865, 780
Hongkong.....		4, 148, 847		3, 698, 727		248, 813
India.....		36, 889, 486		64, 891, 355		64, 891, 356
Straits Settlements.....		20, 364, 664		248, 815		
Sarawak.....						15, 000
Chile.....		204, 212		966, 763		293, 948
China.....		16, 581, 901		37, 985, 729		11, 089, 409
Costa Rica.....		58, 170		52, 000		
Colombia.....						227, 433
Danish West Indies.....			192, 050	60, 334		
Denmark.....	294, 624	100, 981		250, 878		80, 815
Ecuador.....				24, 333		
Egypt.....		2, 615, 048	27, 187	1, 016, 618		1, 349, 094
France.....	30, 325, 314	2, 316, 000	38, 294, 861	2, 160, 434	64, 064, 117	626, 801
French colonies:						
Indo-China.....		5, 750, 712		3, 560, 882		10, 194, 060
Tunis.....	2, 316, 249	116, 149	249	349	249	349
Germany.....	21, 434, 301	15, 421, 905	36, 201, 237	16, 280, 551	40, 995, 041	14, 716, 370
Colony of German East						
Africa.....		421, 763		421, 763		561, 667
Honduras.....		20, 415				
Italy.....		60, 629	53, 172	769, 326		1, 274, 612
San Marino.....						11, 580
Japan.....	31, 179, 904	2, 417, 549	10, 446, 464	4, 932, 418	13, 286, 840	4, 096, 944
Formosa.....	3, 474, 268					
Korea.....				249, 200	49, 800	647, 400
Liberia.....						24, 000
Mexico.....	1, 150, 654	19, 343, 540	717, 654	7, 365, 925	26, 234, 640	11, 296, 000
Monaco.....	193, 000					
Morocco.....		1, 215, 969		1, 015, 728		868, 500
Netherlands.....		1, 286, 400	200, 924	603, 000	68, 144	562, 800
Dutch East Indies.....		402, 000		1, 206, 000		904, 500
Norway.....		80, 507				53, 600
Panama.....		2, 071, 014		1, 928, 986		
Persia.....	43, 034	2, 980, 458	147, 489	1, 116, 349	149, 571	1, 014, 061
Peru.....	420, 045	36, 097	885, 866	68, 131	1, 075, 908	109, 759
Portugal.....		248, 492		10, 804		
Russia.....	10, 458, 689	3, 609, 176		4, 538, 737	77	4, 348, 085
Roumania.....					579, 000	675, 500
San Salvador.....		1, 000, 000				
Servia.....		2, 393, 200		488, 709		
Siam.....		1, 318, 021		1, 948, 358		1, 705, 217
Spain.....	14, 722	1, 489, 972		1, 605, 874		
Sweden.....		379, 244		49, 044		217, 509
Switzerland.....	386, 000	231, 600	386, 000	308, 800	386, 000	386, 000
Turkey.....	5, 687, 952	1, 146, 416	7, 730, 656	687, 314	16, 247, 160	738, 991
Venezuela.....		579, 000	386, 000	579, 000		
Total.....	455, 427, 085	176, 508, 646	245, 954, 257	173, 333, 093	366, 326, 788	155, 490, 466

## No 14.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Country.	GOLD.			SILVER.			
	Kilo-grams (fine).	Ounces. (fine).	Value.	Kilo-grams. (fine.)	Ounces. (fine).	Coining value.	Commer- cial value.
North America:							
United States.....	121,072	3,892,480	\$80,464,700	1,794,509	57,682,800	\$74,579,800	\$33,456,000
Mexico.....	18,967	609,781	12,605,300	1,891,764	60,808,978	78,621,700	35,269,200
Canada.....	24,770	796,374	16,462,500	111,276	3,577,526	4,625,500	2,075,000
Africa.....	129,272	4,156,084	85,913,900	15,132	486,408	628,900	282,100
Australasia.....	132,060	4,245,744	87,767,300	452,926	14,558,892	18,823,600	8,444,200
Europe:							
Russia.....	37,321	1,199,857	24,803,200	5,379	172,912	223,600	100,300
Austria-Hungary..	3,186	102,423	2,117,300	61,840	1,987,797	2,570,100	1,152,900
Germany.....	97	3,130	64,700	180,411	5,799,133	7,497,900	3,363,500
Norway.....				8,095	260,210	336,400	150,900
Sweden.....	60	1,945	40,200	737	23,702	30,700	13,800
Italy.....	66	2,128	44,000	23,574	757,777	979,800	439,500
Spain.....				151,694	4,876,076	6,304,400	2,828,100
Greece.....				22,620	727,069	940,100	421,700
France.....				9,273	298,103	385,400	172,900
Great Britain.....	541	17,405	359,800	4,581	147,241	190,400	85,400
Turkey.....	44	1,400	29,000	17,567	564,685	730,100	327,500
South America:							
Argentina.....	14	445	9,200	2,057	66,153	85,500	38,400
Bolivia.....	33	1,059	21,900	116,754	3,752,953	4,852,300	2,176,700
Chile.....	958	30,812	636,900	27,001	868,067	1,122,400	503,500
Colombia.....	2,971	95,513	1,974,400	29,432	946,066	1,223,200	548,700
Ecuador.....	200	6,430	132,900				
Brazil.....	3,075	98,854	2,043,500				
Venezuela.....	451	14,512	300,000				
Guiana—							
British.....	2,421	77,828	1,608,800				
Dutch.....	664	21,362	441,600				
French.....	2,718	87,384	1,806,400				
Peru.....	2,000	64,300	1,329,200	93,601	3,008,705	3,890,000	1,745,100
Uruguay.....	37	1,209	25,000	33	1,093	1,400	600
Central America.....	1,885	60,588	1,252,500	20,381	655,357	847,300	380,100
Asia:							
Japan.....	4,437	142,634	2,948,500	61,742	1,984,674	2,566,000	1,151,100
China.....	6,772	217,688	4,500,000				
Korea.....	4,514	145,125	3,000,000				
Siam.....	78	2,506	51,800				
India (British)....	17,639	567,094	11,722,900				
East Indies:							
British.....	2,235	71,851	1,485,300				
Dutch.....	2,128	68,427	1,414,500	5,688	182,889	236,400	106,100
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>522,686</b>	<b>16,804,372</b>	<b>347,377,200</b>	<b>5,108,067</b>	<b>164,195,266</b>	<b>212,292,900</b>	<b>95,233,300</b>



## No. 14.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

CALENDAR YEAR 1905.

Country.	GOLD.			SILVER.			
	Kilo-grams (fine).	Ounces (fine).	Value.	Kilo-grams (fine).	Ounces (fine).	Coining value.	Commer- cial value.
North America:							
United States.....	132,682	4,265,742	\$88,180,700	1,745,318	56,101,600	\$72,535,400	\$34,222,000
Mexico.....	24,236	779,181	16,107,100	2,023,418	65,040,865	84,093,200	39,674,900
Canada.....	21,984	706,778	14,610,400	186,447	5,994,292	7,750,200	3,656,500
Africa.....	170,522	5,482,296	113,329,100	19,276	619,620	801,100	378,000
Australasia.....	129,291	4,156,692	85,926,500	390,791	12,561,600	16,241,300	7,662,600
Europe:							
Russia.....	33,542	1,078,356	22,291,600	6,376	204,960	265,000	125,000
Austria-Hungary..	3,698	118,875	2,457,400	57,870	1,860,169	2,405,100	1,134,700
Germany.....	100	3,227	66,700	181,090	5,820,947	7,526,100	3,550,800
Norway.....				7,554	242,805	313,900	148,100
Sweden.....	55	1,775	36,700	770	24,765	32,000	15,100
Italy.....	66	2,128	44,000	23,574	757,777	979,700	462,200
Spain.....				124,439	4,000,000	5,171,700	2,440,000
Greece.....				25,786	829,025	1,071,900	505,700
Turkey.....	9	289	6,000	1,178	37,874	49,000	23,100
France.....				27,700	890,555	1,151,400	543,200
Great Britain.....	170	5,450	112,700	5,210	167,479	216,500	102,200
South America:							
Argentina.....	8	265	5,500	4,671	150,149	194,100	91,600
Bolivia.....	28	912	18,800	96,330	3,096,998	4,004,200	1,889,200
Chile.....	1,427	45,886	948,500	12,377	397,853	514,400	242,700
Colombia.....	3,888	125,001	2,584,000	21,131	679,245	878,200	414,300
Ecuador.....	284	9,117	188,500				
Brazil.....	3,076	98,906	2,044,600				
Venezuela.....	258	8,293	171,400				
Guiana—							
British.....	2,544	81,789	1,690,700				
Dutch.....	952	30,597	632,500				
French.....	2,798	89,955	1,859,700				
Peru.....	776	24,968	516,100	191,479	6,156,044	7,959,300	3,755,200
Uruguay.....	75	2,419	50,000				
Central America.....	2,277	73,212	1,513,400	42,355	1,361,449	1,760,300	830,500
Asia:							
Japan.....	5,011	161,105	3,330,300	74,971	2,409,879	3,115,800	1,470,000
China.....	2,673	85,918	1,776,100				
Korea.....	3,385	108,844	2,250,000				
Siam.....	73	2,351	48,600				
India (British).....	17,981	578,089	11,950,200				
East Indies—							
British.....	2,235	71,854	1,485,400				
Dutch.....	2,128	68,426	1,414,500	5,689	182,889	236,500	111,500
Total.....	568,232	18,268,696	377,647,700	5,275,800	169,588,839	219,266,300	103,449,100

## No. 14.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

CALENDAR YEAR, 1906.

Country.	GOLD.			SILVER.			
	Weight.		Value.	Weight.		Coining value.	Commercial value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Fine ozs.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Fine ozs.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
North America:							
United States.....	142,001	4,565,333	94,373,800	1,757,944	56,517,900	73,073,600	38,256,400
Mexico.....	27,889	896,615	18,534,700	1,717,738	55,225,268	71,402,400	37,381,400
Canada.....	18,092	581,657	12,023,900	266,521	8,568,665	11,078,700	5,800,000
Africa.....	203,841	6,553,484	135,472,500	21,850	702,464	908,200	475,500
Australasia.....	123,971	3,985,684	82,391,400	442,838	14,237,246	18,407,700	9,637,000
Europe:							
Russia.....	29,333	943,056	19,494,700	5,169	166,183	214,900	112,500
Austria-Hungary..	3,935	126,519	2,615,400	56,184	1,806,322	2,335,400	1,222,700
Germany.....	121	3,890	80,400	177,183	5,696,433	7,365,100	3,855,900
Norway.....				5,458	175,475	226,900	118,800
Sweden.....	20	643	13,300	1,007	32,375	41,900	21,900
Italy.....	62	1,993	41,200	20,916	672,449	869,400	455,200
Spain.....				126,424	4,064,532	5,255,100	2,751,200
Greece.....				25,786	829,025	1,071,900	561,200
Turkey.....	9	289	6,000	1,178	37,874	49,000	25,600
France.....				27,700	890,555	1,151,400	602,800
Great Britain.....	44	1,414	29,200	4,268	137,216	177,400	92,900
Servia.....	90	2,893	59,800				
South America:							
Argentina.....	8	268	5,500	449	14,440	18,700	9,800
Bolivia.....	28	912	18,800	96,330	3,096,998	4,004,200	2,096,300
Chili.....	1,427	45,886	948,500	12,375	397,853	514,400	269,300
Colombia.....	3,296	105,982	2,190,800	23,743	763,335	986,900	516,700
Ecuador.....	443	14,233	294,200	423	13,592	17,600	9,200
Brazil.....	3,616	116,243	2,403,000				
Venezuela.....	38	1,223	25,300				
Guiana—							
British.....	2,419	77,770	1,607,700				
Dutch.....	1,037	33,338	689,200				
French.....	2,798	89,955	1,859,700				
Peru.....	1,247	40,102	829,000	230,303	7,404,238	9,573,100	5,011,900
Uruguay.....	48	1,535	31,700				
Central America.....	2,875	92,432	1,910,700	51,949	1,670,159	2,159,400	1,130,500
Asia:							
Japan.....	4,853	156,016	3,225,100	76,247	2,451,357	3,169,400	1,659,300
China.....	2,767	88,961	1,839,000				
Korea.....	3,386	108,844	2,250,000				
Siam.....	80	2,572	53,200				
India (British)....	18,188	584,744	12,087,700				
East Indies—							
British.....	2,290	73,638	1,522,200				
Dutch.....	2,128	68,426	1,414,500	5,689	182,889	236,500	123,800
Total.....	602,380	19,366,550	400,342,100	5,155,672	165,754,843	214,309,200	112,197,800





No. 15.—PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER

[From 1493 to 1885 is from a table of averages•for certain periods compiled by Dr. Adolph

Period.	GOLD.			
	Annual average for period.		Total for period.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
1 1493-1520.....	186,470	\$3,855,000	5,221,160	\$107,931,000
2 1521-1544.....	230,194	4,759,000	5,524,656	114,205,000
3 1545-1560.....	273,596	5,656,000	4,377,544	90,492,000
4 1561-1580.....	219,906	4,546,000	4,398,120	90,917,000
5 1581-1600.....	237,267	4,905,000	4,745,340	98,095,000
6 1601-1620.....	273,918	5,662,000	5,478,360	113,248,000
7 1621-1640.....	266,845	5,516,000	5,336,900	110,324,000
8 1641-1660.....	281,955	5,828,000	5,639,110	116,571,000
9 1661-1680.....	297,709	6,154,000	5,954,180	123,084,000
10 1681-1700.....	346,095	7,154,000	6,921,895	143,088,000
11 1701-1720.....	412,163	8,520,000	8,243,260	170,403,000
12 1721-1740.....	613,422	12,681,000	12,268,440	253,611,000
13 1741-1760.....	791,211	16,356,000	15,824,230	327,116,000
14 1761-1780.....	665,666	13,761,000	13,313,315	275,211,000
15 1781-1800.....	571,948	11,823,000	11,438,970	236,464,000
16 1801-1810.....	571,563	11,815,000	5,715,627	118,152,000
17 1811-1820.....	367,957	7,606,000	3,679,568	76,063,000
18 1821-1830.....	457,044	9,448,000	4,570,444	94,479,000
19 1831-1840.....	652,291	13,484,000	6,522,913	134,841,000
20 1841-1850.....	1,760,502	36,393,000	17,605,018	363,928,000
21 1851-1855.....	6,410,324	132,513,000	32,051,621	662,566,000
22 1856-1860.....	6,486,262	134,083,000	32,431,312	670,415,000
23 1861-1865.....	5,949,582	122,989,000	29,747,913	614,944,000
24 1866-1870.....	6,270,086	129,614,000	31,350,430	648,071,000
25 1871-1875.....	5,591,014	115,577,000	27,955,068	577,883,000
26 1876-1880.....	5,543,110	114,586,000	27,715,550	572,931,000
27 1881-1885.....	4,794,755	99,116,000	23,973,773	495,582,000
28 1886-1890.....	5,461,282	112,895,000	27,306,411	564,474,000
29 1891-1895.....	7,882,565	162,947,000	39,412,823	814,736,000
30 1896-1900.....	12,446,939	257,301,100	62,234,698	1,286,505,400
31 1901.....	12,625,527	260,992,900	12,625,527	260,992,900
32 1902.....	14,354,680	296,737,600	14,354,680	296,737,600
33 1903.....	15,852,620	327,702,700	15,852,620	327,702,700
34 1904.....	16,804,372	347,377,200	16,804,372	347,377,200
35 1905.....	18,268,696	377,647,700	18,268,696	377,647,700
36 1906.....	19,366,550	400,342,100	19,366,550	400,342,100
Total.....			584,231,094	12,077,130,600

IN THE WORLD SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Soetbeer; for the years 1886 to 1905 the production is the annual estimate of the Bureau of the Mint.]

SILVER.				PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCTION.			
Annual average for period.		Total for period.		By weight.		By value.	
Fine ounces.	Coining value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1,511,050	\$1,954,000	42,309,400	\$54,703,000	11	89	66.4	33.6
2,899,930	3,740,000	69,598,320	89,986,000	7.4	92.6	55.9	44.1
10,017,940	12,952,000	160,287,040	207,240,000	2.7	97.3	30.4	69.6
9,628,925	12,450,000	192,578,500	248,990,000	2.2	97.8	26.7	73.3
13,467,635	17,413,000	269,352,700	348,254,000	1.7	98.3	22	78
13,596,235	17,579,000	271,924,700	351,579,000	2	98	24.4	75.6
12,654,240	16,361,000	253,084,800	327,221,000	2.1	97.9	25.2	74.8
11,776,545	15,226,000	235,530,900	304,525,000	2.3	97.7	27.7	72.3
10,834,550	14,008,000	216,691,000	280,166,000	2.7	97.3	30.5	69.5
10,992,085	14,212,000	219,841,700	284,240,000	3.1	96.9	33.5	66.5
11,432,540	14,781,000	228,650,800	295,629,000	3.5	96.5	36.6	63.4
13,863,080	17,924,000	277,261,600	358,480,000	4.2	95.8	41.4	58.6
17,140,612	22,162,000	342,812,235	443,232,000	4.4	95.6	42.5	57.5
20,985,591	27,133,000	419,711,820	542,658,000	3.1	96.9	33.7	66.3
28,261,779	36,540,000	565,235,580	730,810,000	2	98	24.4	75.6
28,746,922	37,168,000	287,469,225	371,677,000	1.9	98.1	24.1	75.9
17,385,755	22,479,000	173,857,555	224,786,000	2.1	97.9	25.3	74.7
14,807,004	19,144,000	148,070,040	191,444,000	3	97	33	67
19,175,867	24,793,000	191,758,675	247,930,000	3.3	96.7	35.2	64.8
25,090,342	32,440,000	250,903,422	324,400,000	6.6	93.4	52.9	47.1
28,488,597	36,824,000	142,442,986	184,169,000	18.4	81.6	78.3	21.7
29,095,428	37,618,000	145,477,142	188,092,000	18.2	81.8	78.1	21.9
35,401,972	45,772,000	177,009,862	228,861,000	14.4	85.6	72.9	27.1
43,051,583	55,663,000	215,257,914	278,313,000	12.7	87.3	70	30
63,317,014	81,864,000	316,585,069	409,322,000	8.1	91.9	58.5	41.5
78,775,602	101,851,000	393,878,009	509,256,000	6.6	93.4	53	47
92,003,944	118,955,000	460,019,722	594,773,000	5	95	45.5	54.5
108,911,431	140,815,000	544,557,155	704,074,000	4.8	95.2	44.5	55.5
157,581,331	203,742,000	787,906,656	1,018,708,000	4.8	95.2	44.4	55.6
165,693,304	214,229,700	828,466,522	1,071,148,400	7	93	54.6	45.4
173,011,283	223,691,300	173,011,283	223,691,300	6.8	93.2	53.8	46.2
162,763,483	210,441,900	162,763,483	210,441,900	8.1	91.9	58.5	41.5
167,689,322	216,810,300	167,689,322	216,810,300	8.6	91.4	60.2	39.8
164,195,266	212,292,900	164,195,266	212,292,900	9.3	90.7	62.1	37.9
169,588,839	219,266,300	169,588,839	219,266,300	9.7	90.3	63.3	36.7
165,754,843	214,309,200	165,754,843	214,309,200	10.5	89.5	65.1	34.9
.....	.....	9,831,534,085	12,711,478,300	5.6	94.4	48.7	51.3





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